BOMBAY COURI[ER]

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

SATURDAY, 27 DECEMBER, 1834. [N]

[D] BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

[T]HE half yearly Subscription to the above Institution, falls due at our office on the 1st Proximo.

W. NICOL, and CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th December, 1834.

THE half yearly General Meeting of the BYCULLA CLUB, will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 3rd of January at 12 o'clock.

Club House, 27th December, 1834.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on THOS. COUTTS and CO. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice, and from parties at Outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay offices of Bombay will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART and CO.

Bombay, 27th December, 1834.

ON Monday next, December the 29th, 1834. at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by public auction, at his Residence "Breach Candy," the Household Furniture and Property of *Dr. Kemball*: consisting of Plate, Plated, and Glass Ware, Dinner and Breakfast Services, handsome Bengal made Mahogany Dining Tables, Chairs, Circular, Breakfast and Card Tables, Vase Lamps, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, Wall Shades, superior Wines, Liquors, Beer, &c. &c. &c.

A choice collection of rare plants in thriving condition, consisting of a few from Bengal, and the N. E. part of India, Rose Edwards, Sweet Briars, Myrtles, Laurels, a great variety of Geranums, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A Chariot and a high caste Arab Horse, rising 8 years old, 14-2 high, of superior action and fine temper, and perfectly sound and quiet.

N. B. The Lease of the premises, previously Advertized, having been sold by private Contract, the Sale thereof is withdrawn.

The Property is now on view, and Catalogues published.

Nesbit Lane, 27th December, 1834.

EXTENSIVE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

[THE LAST OF THIS YEAR.]

ON Wednesday next, the 31st of December, 1834, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms, an Invoice of superior London made Saddlery and Harness, by "Mirlees," consisting of plain and shafto Hunting Saddles, Ladies' Saddles, Racing ditto, Buggy Harness, Spare Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Watering Bridles, &c., Saddle Cloths, Combs and Brushes, Heads and Reins.

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of *Fresh Oilman's Stores* from *J. J. Dickenson*, consisting of Ketchups and Sauces of various descriptions, White Wine Vinegar, best Durham Mustard, Red and White Herrings, Salted Salmon, Sides of Bacon, Pearl and Scotch Barley, Oatmeal, &c. &c.

Likewise an Invoice of *New Music* imported per "*Boyne*," comprising Airs, Melodies, Pieces, Waltzes, Songs, &c., by the first Composers, which will be put up in assorted lots, as well as a handsome Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood, in good tune—A Flute in case by Rudall and Rose. A superior ditto by Eavestaff, and about 50 Lots of Sundry Music.

AT NOON.

19 Hhds. and 6 Pipes of superior Madeira [illegible] of which may be tasted [illegible] of F. B. and Co. Also 100 Prime Hams.

At ½ past 12, will be put up a Buggy Horse and Harness, a Chesnut Buggy Horse, with any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Nesbit Lane, 27th Dec., 1834.

FOR Sale—A few copies of "*Hawker on Shooting*"—price 12 Rs. the copy.

And the few remaining copies of "Capt. Head's overland Journey', with Maps, Plates, &c., at the reduced price of 35 Rs. per copy.

TERMS CASH.

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.,

FOR sale.—The property of Major DUNSTERVILLE, a roomy English built Barouche and Harness, in complete repair; and a capacious Chariot, London built; prices moderate. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 27th December, 1834.

FOR Sale.—A fine toned Piano Forte, (square) with Patent Screw Plate, and extrafastening, by *Broadwood and Sons*, imported per Ship "*Wm. Nicol.*" To be seen at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.,

Nesbit Lane, 27th Dec., 1834.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS—will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday next, the 30th instant, at their Rooms, the effects of the late Captain G. LLOYD, 7th Regiment N. I. consisting of plate and plated ware, a double Barrel Percussion Gun, by RICHARDS, a pair of Pistols by BOND, a large Bengal made single Poled Tent, complete; a Phaeton, a pair of Horses and Harness, Saddle Horse, wearing apparel, &c. &c.

AND ALSO,

The effects of a Gentleman deceased—A small Europe Plate Chest, Glass and Queen's ware, Books, Wearing Apparel, and several other articles; and at the same time, a square Pionaforte, by Butcher, a Pedal Harp by Erat and Sons, Hanging Argand Lamps, 3 Sets of new Buggy Harness, Colored Europe Handkerchiefs, Cooking utensils, Europe and French Foolscap paper, and French letter paper.

Bombay, 27th December, 1834.

NOTICE.—This day, at 11 A. M. YATES AND CO., will sell by public Auction Three bales of Europe Shawls, a lot of slightly damaged bleached and unbleached long cloths, Corderoy, 4 Casks of Cyder, do. in Bottle, 2 Puncheons of prime Whisky, in lots of 10 Gallons, Woolens, Bengal Handkerchiefs, powder flasks, Cambay Carpets, Black Crape, Sedlitz powders, brass Candlesticks, Saddlery, a variety of furniture, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A second Hand Buggy, a ditto Shigram, 2 Children's Carriages, a Grey poney, a Europe dog, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

YATES and Co. have received for Sale, London made Boxing Gloves in sets, Military ditto, Regulation caps and stocks, new quilting for Trousers, &c.

PRIME MANILLA CHEROOTS.

YATES and Co. have received a quantity of prime Manilla Cigars, new Teas, and other fancy China articles.

JUST arrived—A fresh assortment of Procter's Snuffs, as under—Prince Regent's Mixture, Lundyfoot, Dr. Ruddiman's mixture, Hardham's do., Scented Rappee, Imperial Black, Tobac De Strasburgh, Macoubah, &c. &c. Apply to YATES AND CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

YATES AND CO., have received for Sale at reduced prices, the following Millinery:—Children's Tambourined frocks, Gingham, white worked walking frocks, Ladies' worked robes, Children's Jaconet collars, Ladies' Book ditto, ditto with Santoies, ditto Habits, Book Muslin do. Ladies new Cravat net Habits, Pelerines, Baby's Caps of sorts, edging and book Muslin flower work, Ladies Fichusettes, &c. &c.—Terms—ready money.

Meadow Street.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO., from the celebrated House of Messrs. MUMM GEISLER AND CO., of Frankfort, and Cologne,

Finest Brown Creaming Champaigne, in cases of 1 dozen each	Rs.	45 per doz.
Do. Hockheimer, vintage 1819, in two doz. cases, at	"	32 " "
Do. Scharzberger Mozelle, vintage 1827, in 3 dozen cases, at	"	28 and 35

ALSO,

Brown's Cantenac Claret, received direct from the proprietors in 1, 3 and 6 dozen cases, at	"	18 " "
Cockburn and Co's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at	"	24 " "
Superior Hollands from Messrs. William Smith and Co. of Rotterdam at	"	25 per case.

Church Lane, 27th Dec., 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth	Rs.	25 per doz.,
Pale Sherry	"	26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints	"	14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET, orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 27th Dec., 1834.

FOR SALE—No. 16, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rupees 3.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO., the following Wines, &c. at the annexed prices; viz.

Pitman's Sherry Pale, in 6 and 3 doz. cases	at 15	per doz.
Black's Pale and Brown do. in do. do. do.	" 15	do.
Ditto Pale, in Pints, in 6 doz. cases	" 9	per do. pts.
Bell's do. in quarts, in 6 and 3 dozen cases	" 12	do. qts.
Sherry, from different Houses in Butts, Hhds. and Casks, from 400 to 500 per Butt.		
Pitman's Champagne in 3 doz. cases	" 25	per dozen
Ditto Port, ditto	" 15	do.
Ditto Pale Cognac Brandy, do.	" 15	do.
Black's Claret, in 3 dozen cases	" 18	do.
Ditto do. in Pints 6 do	" 12	do.
Destournell's Cos Claret, in 1 and 1½ doz. cases	" 20	do.
Gruaud Chateaux Lafitte, in one doz. cases	" 15	do.
Laffitte's Claret do	" 12	do.
General Palmer's Margeaux, Old, in 3 dozen cases	" 12	do.
Do. do. new in 2 doz do	" 15	do.
St. Julien's Claret in one doz. cases.	" 12	do.
And also superior Cognac Brandy, direct from France, in one doz. cases	" 17	Rs. do,

Terms—*Cash.*

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1834.

FOR SALE OR HIRE AT POONA,

THE Tile roofed Bungalows, situated in the next compound to the old Post Office, on the N. W. side. For sale for 5,500 Rupees, cash, or 6,000 in 12 months, by equal monthly instalments.

For hire by the year at 60 Rupees per month; the Tenant keeping up the garden; the proprietor repairing the House. For a less period 80 Rupees per month; keeping up the garden. For further particulars inquire of JANGEERJEE MANACKJEE, Poona, camp Bazar,

Bombay, 27th December, 1834.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BECKWITH and [illegible] Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND Co., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexpectionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen,		
Port.....at	Rs. 24	per doz.
Brandy.....at 15 *a*	18	"
Jamaica Rum,....at	12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs. 24	per case.
French Liqueurs, of sorts,	18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 27th Dec., 1834.

PRIME SODA WATER.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate, that they are now manufacturing the above article with new and powerful machinery, lately imported, which enables them to produce it of a quality equal to any in the world.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, will be promptly attended to.

SPRAGUE, FRITH and CO.

Bombay, 27th December, 1834.

[illegible] Godowns, [illegible] AND CO.

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, 1833, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry, in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Brandy, Rs. 3 per gallon.

Old Tom, at Rs. 10 per gallon, or Rs. 25 per doz.

Hollands, at Rs. 2 per gallon.

Champaign, at Rupees 50 per doz.

Hock, at Rupees 25 per ditto.

27th Dec., 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Sale at NESSERVANJEE and PESTONJEE, in Apollo Street, No. 27, A Horsburgh's India Directory, in 2 Vols: and Book of Charts, complete, 1826-27.

Bombay, 27th Dec., 1834.

PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE and Sons, have exposed for sale at their shop, the following Articles:—York Hams, Pine Cheeses, Pickles of sorts, different kinds of Soup, Mock Turtle, Jugged Hare, Ox-tail Soup, Oyster do. Mutton Broth, Salmon, Carrots, Bouilli, and Al-a-mode Beef.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Tra[illegible] Government Cardamoms, expiring [illegible] the present season, the Undersigned is auth[illegible]ized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—They will be packed in Mat Robbins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs. 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી તરાવેનઝોરની શરઝારની એલચીનુ ઉંતરાઝટ ફાલની મોશમનુ પુરૂ થશે તેથી કેહલ શાડી ઝરનારને શતાબ્દિ તે કુપરથી નવી મોશમની પેદાએશની એલચી વીશે પરપોજં લો તારીખ ૧ લી જાંનીવારી શને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી લેશે ❀

એ માલનો જડો કુમેશાનાં શરેશતા પર માણ ૧૫૦ ગણા ૨૦૦ [illegible] એવરજ આ [illegible] ઉંડી અંઝારજી ૬૦૦ રતલની જોણવી ❀

એલચી જાત જાતની જુદી વીની ઝાડવા નો જે શરેશતો કુતો તે કુવેપછે ઝાડી નાંખે એછે તે બધો જડો એઝદર એઝદમો વધુ કીમત જેઝોઇ રૂપીઆ ૪૭૫ એઝ ચારશો પનચોતેર થીબી અડઝો લાવ આપશે તેને વેચાતો આપશે ને તે માલ શાદરની મુડી એ માંથી બાંકાણ કુપર શરેશતા પરમાણે શરઝારનાં ખરચે ચડાવી આપશે ❀

આવતા ફેબરવારી મહીનાંથી જહાડો કુ પરથી એલચીઓ કુતારવા માંડશે તે તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએ મહીનાનીએ બધી રાશ આ પેઆમો આવશે ❀

જેનુ પરપોજલ ઝબુલ થશે તે ધણીએ ૩ રૂપીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત રાખવા તથા માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએને દીને શરઝારની વ ખારોમોથી નડી કુચઝી લજ્જરશેતો તે અના મત રૂપીઆ ચુકેગારીમો જશે તથા ઝંતરા ઝટ રદ તથા બાતિલ થશે ❀

નમુનો જેવો કોએ તથા એ વીશે ઝાંજ પુછવુ કોએતો કેહલ શાડી ઝરનારને મલેઆ

જે—ઝાલડીઝોટ
તરાવેનઝોરની શરઝારનો વેપાર ખાતાનો ચુમાશતો

શ્રી તરાવેનઝોરનુ વેપાર ખાતુ
આલપજ તારીખ ૧૫ મી
શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

FOR Sale at the Courier Office—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the next year; shewing, the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

LOTTERY EXTRAORDINARY.

WITH reference to an Advertisement with the above heading in the Calcutta prints, a Plan of the Vessel and list of Stores &c. with which she will be furnished, may be seen at the Office of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., EDULJEE FRAMJEE, AND FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Esq.

...CARD.

...INNANT'S Seminary for ...dies, will reopen after the ...on, on Monday, the 5th Janu... Row, next to the house lately ...r. DEVITRE.

...CE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ...RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE, of ...mbay, Parsee inhabitant, hath lately ...n at the Sheriff's Public Sale, which ...ed and attached by him under and by ...of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out and ...er the seal of the Supreme Court of Judi...ture at Bombay, at the suit of Anonedrow Vencajee, Administrator to the Estate and Effects of Vencoba Mancojee, deceased, against Balcristna Wittojee and Gopall Ramchunde Waglo, trading under the name and firm of Balcristna Gopall; all that Messuage, Tenement, or dwelling House, Assessed No. 9, situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in Manockjee Toback's, otherwise called Mahomed Suffey's Street formerly the property of Pestonjee Byramjee, deceased who, was in his life, time a party to the Bond which was executed jointly by him and Balcristna Gopall upon which the said suit was founded.—Any person or persons therefore, having claim or demand of what nature soever against such House or any part or parts thereof, is and are hereby required to make the same known within eight days from the day of the date hereof, to PALLONJEE DHUNJEE, in his shop, in Ghunbao Street, within the Town Walls.—Dated this 27th day of December. 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ship called the MAAKBAR, burthen 579 tons, Owner Arab Shaik Omer bin Ubdulla bin Bugharajgis, mortgaged to Shree Goverdhunjee Maand Kotaree Heerachund Bidriechund, will be sold by public auction, at the Hon'ble Company's Custom House Bank, on Poush Shood 6th, Monday, the 5th January, 1835, next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The list of stores, &c. belonging to the said ship, and conditions of sale, are deposited in the office of the said Goverdhunjee Maharaj, without the Fort Walls, in Banian Row, for the inspection of any person who may be desirous of seeing them. 25th of December, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર • ફીઆથી • આપીએયજે

વાંકાંણ • એએક • નાંમે • માએકબર પકા... ટંનત ન • અરબ • ૨ ખ • ઉમર • બે ન • અબદલા • બીન • બગીશનુક્ષ • ત • શ્રી • ગાવરધંનજી • માહારાજ • ત યા • કાઠારી • હીરાચંદ • બોદરીચંદને • ગીરવી • આપેલુક્ષે • તે • વાંકાંણ • અકેર • લીલાંકુ • કરીને • નાંમદાર • કુમપનીનાં • કરટમ • કાકુશનાં • પો શાતા • કુપર • પોશ • શુદ ૬ ને • વાર • શામે • તારી ખ ૫ મી • જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૫ આવતા • મહીનાં નીએ • બપોરનાં • કલાક ૨ નાં • વેચરો—તેનાં • ...ી • ...થા • વેચાંણ • ની • બોલી • બીશે ... • આગાલ • બાનીએંનનાં • રશાતા • કુપર • એજ • ગોવરધંનજી • માહારાજ • ની • પેડી • કુપર • ગીઆથી • આલુમ • પકરો • અથવા • બેવાને • મલ શે—તારીખ ૨૫ મી • ડીસંમબર ૧૮૩૪ ...રેવાર ❀

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK, for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

...An upper-roomed ... cupied by W. C. Bruce, Esq., entry immediately. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his Office, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 27*th Dec.*, 1834.

TO Be Let—A small upper-roomed House in Forbes Street, within the Fort.
Ditto, ditto, in Armenian lane.
Ditto, upper roomed, at Foot Belvidere.
Ditto do. next to Mrs. Tadman's Bakery. For particulars, apply to DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at their Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 27*th Dec.*, 1834.

TO BE LET,—A large and commodious upper roomed Bungalow, with out houses, and Stable, situated at Ambrooly, adjoining to the one now occupied by Mr. C. W. KETTERER. For particulars apply to PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, opposite to the Sally-gate.

Bombay, 26*th Dec.* 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known airy upper-roomed House, situated in Byculla, and at present in the occupation of *David Greenhill, Esq.* For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE, at his Office, in the Fort.

Bombay, 27*th. December*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Hon'ble Company, C. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here in next month, and will be dispatched for the above port in the month of March following, having a Surgeon attached.—Plans of the spacious cabins of this vessel may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

FOR CEYLON AND MADRAS,

THE SWALLOW, WILLIAM ADAM Commander; will leave on the 1st January; for freight or passage, apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 27*th Dec.*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY RAFFLES, 650 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, will sail about the middle of January. This ship has excellent accommodations, having double Galleries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 27*th Dec.*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA AND MALABAR COAST,

THE fine fast sailing Ship DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will sail on 1st Proximo, touching on the Coast, and will take freight for Cochin, Tellicherry and Aleppee. For passage to Calcutta or the Malabar Coast, apply to Captain PETRIE, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

DADY'S BUILDINGS, 27*th Dec.* 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE new Ship WILLIAM NICOL, THOMAS KINCAID, Commander; has been expressly fitted for passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail the 14th January. Apply to Capt. KINCAID, at the office of Messrs W. NICOL and Co. where plans of the accommodation can be seen.

Rampart Row, 27*th December*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons burden, W. M. LOADER, Commander; will sail from hence in all January. Has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of MCGREGOR, EDMOND, AND CO.

Bombay, 27*th Dec.* 1834.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship CLEVELAND, Tons, 400 W. MARLEY, Commander, has a poop and superior accommodations, and will sail the 1st January next. Apply to Capt. MARLEY, at the office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 27*th December*, 1834.

FOR LONDON,

THE MADRAS HASTINGS, 500 Tons, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will sail on the 11th Jan., has very superior accommodations, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight and passage, apply to Capt. CLARKSON, at Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co's Office.

Bombay, 27*th Dec.*, 1834.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE,

THE fine new Ship AND ROMACHE, 600 tons, JOSEPH ANDREWS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected from Calcutta early in January, and will be despatched in all February; has a Surgeon attached. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

GISBORNE, MENZIES AND CO.

Rampart Row, 26*th December*, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17*th December*, 1834.

No. 553.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

" J. Salter.
" R. A. Willis.

No. 554.—An order issued by colonel Salter, under date the 25th ultimo, directing lieutenant Mills, of the 19th Regiment native infantry, to conduct the duties during the absence of captain Harris, on special duty at Broach, is confirmed.

No. 555.—Captain M. Stack, is appointed to the command of the Poona auxiliary horse.

No. 556.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. M. Glasse, of the regiment of artillery, to act as line adjutant at Ahmednuggur, from the date of the departure of lieutenant Rawlinson to the presidency, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant H. Creed, of the regiment of artillery, to act as line adjutant at Bhooj, from the 4th ultimo, during the indisposition of ensign Postans.

No. 557.—Lieutenant T. Mitchell, of the 15th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to the Neelgherries, for the benefit of his health.

No. 558.—The leave to the Neelgherries, granted to lieutenant colonel E. Jervis, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, under date the 26th December 1833, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months, on the same account.

No. 559.—Captain W. Rollings, of the 2nd or grenadier regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 1st instant, to proceed to the Neelgherries, for the benefit of his health,

Bombay Castle, 18*th December*, 1834.

No. 560.—The leave of absence on private affairs, granted to lieutenant Kilner, assistant to the inspecting engineer of the Deccan, in general orders of the 9th of October, and extended in general orders of the 27th ultimo, is further prolonged on the same account until the 20th instant.

No. 561.—First native hospital assistant Francis Cabral, is promoted to assistant apothecary, and placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd December*, 1834.

No. 562.—Senior unposted ensign A. Hall, to rank from the 8th December 1834, and posted to the 23rd regiment N. I. *vice* Cam deceased.

No. 563.—Subedar major Ramjee Heerjee, killadar of the fort of Singhur, is permitted to proceed to Mangalore, with leave of absence for ten months.

No 564.—An exchange of regiments and appointments is sanctioned between lieutenant C. Lucas, quarter master and interpreter in Hindoostanee of the 4th regiment N. I. and lieutenant A. M. Haselwood, quarter master and interpreter in Hindoostanee of the 3rd regiment N. I. each joining as junior of his rank.

No. 565.—The following appointments and promotions are made, to have effect from the date of the sailing of the ship "Malabar":—

Superintending surgeon J. G. Moyle, to be 3rd member of the medical board.

Senior surgeon T. P. Weekes, to be a superintending surgeon on the establishment,

Senior assistant surgeon James Burnes, M. D. to be surgeon, *vice* Wallace retired.

No. 566.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant R. St. John, to act as adjutant to the European regiment, from the 29th ultimo to the 13th instant.

Lieutenant G. B. Lloyd, and ensign W. Topham, the former to act as quarter master and interpreter from the date of the departure of lieutenant Skipper to the presidency on sick certificate, and the latter as adjutant, from the 3rd instant, to the 7th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant C. F. Whitehead, of the 12th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, from the 12th October last.

Lieutenant H. Cotgrave, of the 15th regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master to that regiment, from the 29th ultimo, during the absence of lieutenant Annesly, on sick certificate.

Ensign R. Hudson, of the 18th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the left wing of that regiment, on the departure of the right wing from Malligaum.

Ensigns C. P. Leeson, and G. H. Robertson, the former to act as adjutant, and the latter as interpreter to the left wing of the 25th regiment native infantry, on the march of the right wing from Hursola.

No. 567.—Lieutenant Robert Wallace, acting paymaster of the Poona division of the army, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th to the 31st instant, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, and lieutenant Jacob, of the 19th regiment native infantry, is appointed to act for lieutenant Wallace, on his responsibility, during his absence.

No. 568.—Lieutenant Davidson received charge of the commissariat department at Belgaum, from captain C. S. Stuart, of the 14th regiment native infantry, on the 12th instant.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18*th December*, 1834.

It being necessary in order to frame with accuracy the quarterly returns of quick and dead stock in charge of the different vessels, and departments of the Indian navy, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that returns be furnished quarterly to the accountant of the Indian navy stores, by the following officers:—

The master attendant.

To include all stores in his charge, as well as that of any officer or other persons under his orders, or connected with bunder-boats, barges, warp-boats, mooring-chains, light-vessel, &c.

The conductor and boat-master.

To include all stores either in his charge, in that of the master builder, or of any person connected with the docks, water and luggage boats, well, cranes and Colabah ferry, &c.

The officer in charge of the light house.
The senior naval officer at Surat.
The senior naval officer at Bassadore.
The officer in charge of the Hastings.

The returns to be dated 31st January, 30th April, 31st July and 31st October, and are to be forwarded to the accountant within twenty days after the termination of each quarter.

All officers commanding Honorable Company's vessels of war, are to furnish a return of stores in charge, on leaving Bombay, made up to the latest practicable period before sailing, and on returning to Bombay; the receipts and issues are to be shewn in a return of the same form as that prescribed from departments which is to be continued quarterly while in port.

European officers in charge of pattamars are also to forward the returns above required from officers commanding vessels of war.

The superintendent of pattamars, is to frame an inventory of the stores on board such vessels of that description as are commanded by natives when the vessel leaves the port after the monsoon and when they arrive in port to be laid up; he is to furnish a return of receipts and issues and balances in ... ing the above return when surveys on stores are ordered by the superintendent of the Indian navy or other senior officer; the survey reports framed as at present, are to be sent in duplicate to the secretary to government in the marine department, through the accountant of the Indian navy stores.

Neither the storekeeper or any officer has authority to strike off unserviceable stores from the returns, or to dispose of them by public sale until the survey reports are passed and approved of by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

The storekeeper is directed to brand the quarter of the year on such stores as it is possible to mark (previous to issue) The survey reports are distinctly to shew (when stores are condemned) the date on which they were issued, and whether they have become unserviceable from fair wear and tear, or from stress of weather or accident, and they are also to state what portion they recommend to be sold and what can be brought into use by conversion.

The storekeeper or his deputy is always to be a member of committees of survey at the presidency, (not afloat) as his experience will enable him to judge of what unserviceable stores can be brought into use, and also to assist the committee in making their report.

The Indian naval store accountant is to lay before government annually on the 31st October a return of the total amount of expenditure of stores in each ship in the Indian navy, with a comparative statement of the expenditure ...

Communication ... navy stores, are in a... of departments and ... war, &c. and they are to ... instructions forwarded by ... and the audit of stores.

1. The eighths allowed to purs... cles of provision and the savings by ... Hon'ble Company's vessels of war, are ... at the actual cost to the public.—The ... on which this charge will be founded will ... by the auditor general, and will be published in ... ron orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at the commencement of each contract, system will commence on the 1st day of Jan. 1835.

2. The purser of the Hugh Lindsay when in charge of mess stores, the property of government, will be allowed at the rate of 100 rupees per mensem in lieu of eighths and breakage, this allowance to commence ten days previous to the departure of the Hugh Lindsay, and terminate five days after her return to Bombay. The purchase of mess stores shall be made by the purser charged for by bills duly vouched in the usual manner, on the stores being examined and approved by the garrision standing committee of survey

3. The pay of European able seamen is to be reduced from twenty two (22) to twenty (20) rupees per mensem, but this reduction is not to affect men now in the service. The commander of vessels to have the power of rating such men A. B. as they may think expedient, subject to the confirmation of the superintendent.

4. The bounty to seamen who enter for (3) three years, is reduced to 30 rupees, to (5) five year's service men it is to continue 60 rupees.

5. The net pay of warrant officers is fixed at 35 rupees per mensem. The difference between that and the amount of pay afloat is an allowance for duty performed, which is to be forfeited in case of absence from sickness or leave, and paid to the person temporarily appointed to the duty.

6. The establishment of boys is to be reduced from 74 to 38, and the pay of native boys is to be (7) seven instead of (9) nine rupees per mensem, which latter sum is continued to European boys.

7. The assistant marine pay master in addition to a strict performance of his duty in seeing the crews of the Hon'ble Company's vessels of war paid on board their respective ships, will attend twice a week or oftener, on such days as the superintendent may appoint, on board the receiving ship "Hastings" when all men not attached to vessels are to be paid; all payments are to be made in the presence of a commissioned officer of the Indian navy, who will countersign the acquittance roll.

8. In framing the accounts in the boat and luggage department, when superior boats are required, they are to be charged as the present, but when ordinary service is performed, the rate that would be paid to a contractor should only be debited to government being the actual saving and is a mere matter of account and transfer; the auditor general will direct the paymaster to give the necessary credit to the boat department, and debit the different heads without further reference.

9. The following establishment framed agreeably to the orders of government sanctioned from time to time, is laid down for the guidance of the superintendent of the Indian navy, and of the auditor general, and the monthly return will be framed in strict accordance with it, for the use of the latter officer.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules in regard to the passages of public functionaries on vessels belonging to the Indian navy, in supercession of the rules laid down in chapter XVI. of the Indian naval instructions.

1. Every captain, or officer commanding one of the Hon'ble Company's ships or vessels, is expressly forbidden to receive on board any passengers whatever without the direct permission of the superintendent, when at the presidency, or on other stations from his senior officer, or if no senior officer be present from the principal civil or military authority—should there be no such authority at the port where he is, he may grant a passage if he feels certain by an inspection of papers &c. that it is proper to do so.

2. He shall keep and transmit at the end of every voyage to the superintendent of the Indian navy, a list of all passengers whatsoever who may have been received on board, stating the places and dates at which the passengers embarked or disembarked, whether received by order or not, who he is, whether borne for victuals or not.

3. No passage at the public expense is to be given without a special order from government, or the superintendent of the Indian navy, confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, or if any commodore or senior officer shall give or order any passage without any such authority he will himself be liable for all the expenses incurred, unless the peculiar and unforeseen exigency of the case should be such as in the opinion of the superintendent to warrant his having taken on himself to deviate from the regulations.

4. The usual proportion of provisions shall be allowed for every passenger received by order, besides which, to cover the additional expenses necessarily to be incurred on such occasions, the officer at whose table the passenger shall be entertained will be further allowed a sum according to the rank of the passengers and the length of their stay as specified in the succeeding articles, except in the cases of Governor General or native Princes, which will be considered on the circumstances of the individual cases

5. For the Governors of the several presidencies, Members of the Council of India, their suites (not exceeding in the whole five persons) and for any passage ... seven days rupees (959) nine hundred and fifty nine.

6. For His Majesty's Judges, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Members of Council of subordinate presidencies and General officers above the rank of major general and their suites respectively (not exceeding in the whole four persons) for a passage not exceeding three days rupees (359) three hundred and fifty nine; for a passage not exceeding seven days rupees (719) seven hundred and nineteen.

7. For Bishops of the several presidencies, the Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, majors and brigadier generals, superintendents of the Indian navy, colonels, political residents, commissioners (and their suites, not exceeding in the whole three persons) for a passage not exceeding three days rupees (299) two hundred and ninety nine; for a passage not exceeding seven days rupees (599) five hundred and ninety nine.

8. Passages exceeding seven days are to be paid for at the above rates for the first week, and afterwards at the rate of rupees (17½) seventeen and a half per diem for each person entertained at the commanding officer's table.

9. If a greater suite shall be entertained than the supposed numbers, for a passage not exceeding seven days, an additional allowance is to be made of rupees (17½) seventeen and a half per diem for each person so exceeding.

10. When the Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

…ublic functionaries
…one, the sum of (25),
… shall be allowed for the
… (16) sixteen for every day

… shall be ordered to be enter-
…en and a half shall be allowed for
…xceeding fourteen and rupees (12)
…y day afterwards.
… individuals shall be ordered to be enter-
…un-room mess, in any of the Hon'ble Com-
…ssels (8) eight rupees per day will be allow-
…d if ordered to be entertained at the midship-
…n's mess (3) three rupees per day will be allowed.

13. Children under 15 years of age, are to be paid for at half-rates

14. If any person ordered to be entertained at one table, should by personal invitation or favor be received at another table, no allowance will be granted for his charge to a superior table, and if he change to an inferior one, such allowance will only be made for his entertainment there, as would have been given for a person of the proper rank for entertainment at such inferior table.

15 Field officers of the army below the rank of …onel, are, when ordered passages, to be entertained …the captain's table, and captains and subalterns at the lieutenant's, and paid for under articles 9, and 11.

16. When an officer is directed to make preparation for any passengers, half the estimated amount of the whole expense may be immediately drawn by the officer entitled to the same, and when the officer shall report the completion of the service, he will be permitted to draw the remainder.

17. If it shall happen that a passenger does not embark after the order for receiving him has been given, and provision thereupon made for his reception, or having embarked, should be relanded, or transferred to another ship, the officer will nevertheless be entitled to retain the half allowance to cover the expense he may have been at, in making the necessary preparations.

The sums specified in all the above cases do not include a provision for servants, but all extra expenses of every kind, except such fitting as the dock yard may be ordered to furnish, and no further allowance will on any account whatever be granted. servants are to be borne on a supernumerary list for victuals only.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. Wood, Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 19th December, 1834

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Cursetjee Furdoonjee to succeed Moolvee Mahomed Allee, as native agent at Cambay.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. Wathen, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 24th December, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following promotions in the civil service :—

To be senior merchants.

James Erskine.—Date of rank,—27th October 1834.
Launcelot Wilkinson ... ... do.
George Hickks Pitt..... ... ...do.
Thomas Hill Talbot..... ... ...do.

To be factors.

Archibald Spens,—3rd July 1834.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
Bombay Castle, 25th December, 1834

Mr William Richardson, is appointed acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach.

Mr Edward Chamier, acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. B Hutt, senior assistant judge and session judge of Sholapoor, is granted an extension of his leave of absence, on medical certificate, to the 18th January next.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.
Bombay Castle, 24th December, 1834.

The following appointments are to have effect from the date of Mr R. G. Chambers' departure for England, till which time the gentlemen referred to will act in the situations to which they stand appointed respectively :—

Mr. R. C. Chambers, to be first assistant to the principal collector of Surat,

Mr H. Liddle, to be second assistant to the principal collector of Surat,

Mr. J. S. Law, to be third assistant to the principal collector of Surat.

Mr. J. Keays, to be fourth assistant to the principal collector of Surat.

The following appointments are to have effect from the date of Mr. Prescott's departure for England, till which time the gentlemen refered to, will act in the situations to which they stand appointed respe tively :

Mr. P. Bacon, to be first assistant to the collector of Kaira.

Mr. W. Escombe to be second assistant to the principal collector of Poona.

Mr. G. Malcolm, to be third assistant to the principal collector of Poona.

Mr. H. P. Mallet, to be fourth assistant to the principal collector of Poona, and to act as third assistant, during Mr. George Malcolm's absence,

Mr. E. M. Stuart, assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad,

Mr. J. N. Rose, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him on the 19th ultimo, for a further period of one month to enable him to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. P. Scott, second assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed an extension, till the 15th proximo, of the leave granted to him on 19th ultimo.

Mr. W. C. Bruce's appointment as sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps, is cancelled.

Mr. J. Williams, to be sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps.

Mr. E. E. Elliot, to receive charge of the offices of sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps, until M. J. Williams' arrival at the presidency.

Mr. R. Mills, principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs, for 10 days, to commence from the date on which he quits the Poona collectorate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. Reid. *Secy to Govt.*

HIGH WATER TABLE,—27th Dec. 1834.

	MORN.		EVE'.	
Saturday	8	23	8	48
Sunday	8	09	9	30
Monday	9	49	10	99
Tuesday	10	42	11	15
Wednesday	11	38	11	57
Thursday	0	21	0	4
Friday	1	3	1	29

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' names.	Date intended departure.	To what port.	Touching. where
Ship Malabar....	3d Jan. 1835..	London	Cape.
" Elizabeth ...	1st do. do...	Liverpool ..	No where.
" Cleveland.....	1st week do..	Do.	Ditto.
" Wm. Nicol....	14th Jan.. ..	Clyde.....	Cape.
" Lady Raffles..	15th do.....	London.....	Ditto.
"Marquis of Hastings	11th do..... ..	Do.....	St. Helena.
" Triumph.....	25th do . ..	Do	Cape.
" Lady Gordon..	30th do.....	Cape	
" Duke of Roxburgh	1st do.....	Calcutta	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan	131½	123
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	107½	107½
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	107	107½
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	107 *a*	11
Third five per cent Loan....	110	110½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days..... ..	106	106½
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	100	101
Bills at 6 months sight..... 1	10	1 | 11
Canton Bills.....	None.	
Spanish dollars per 100	221	221
Sovereigns each	10¾	11⅛

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. H. Giberne, Artillery, from Poonah.
Lieut. F. B. Hamilton, Staff, from do.
Ensign E. Wood, 12th Regt. N. I. from Rajcote.
Lieut. Wallace, Staff.
Captain Humffreys, 2d Regt. N. I. from the Western Coast.
Lieut. Humffreys, M. H. Artillery, from do.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. J. Kilner, Engineers, to the Deccan.
Lieut. Lechmere, H. Brigade, to Deesa.
Ensign F. H. Goggin, 25th Regt. to Socotra.
Ensign Richards, 3d Regt. to Asseerghur.
Lieut. Col. Roome, 7th Regiment N. I. to the Southern Concan.
Lieut. H. Giberne, Artillery, to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Surat, on the 17th December, 1834, the Lady of Captain D. George Duff, 16th Regt. of a son.

DEATHS.

At Bombay, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 9 P. M., of fever, Captain Graham Lloyd, 7th Regt. N. I. deeply regretted.

At his residence, on Colaba, on the night of the 25th instant, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Head Clerk in the office of the Audr. and Acct, of Military Store Accts. after a lingering illness, aged 31 years; deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS. At Poonamallee on the 4th December, the Lady of Assist. Surgeon Dartnell, H. M's 41st (or Welch) Regiment, of a Daughter. At Bangalore, on the 6th of November, the Lady of Ensign Sippings of a son. At Trichinopoly, on the 30th November, Mrs. E. Pierce, of a Daughter. At Saint Thomas's Mount, on Wednesday, the 26th November, Barbara Helen, the Wife of Mr. C. Shortt, of a Daughter. At Royapetta, on the 8th December, Mrs. Maria M. Leonard, of a Son. Cannanore on the 4th December, the Lady of Captain J. Edward Butcher, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter. At Moulmein on the 5th October, the Lady of Captain Parker, H. M. 62d Regiment, of a Son.

MARRIAGES. At Bangalore, on the 1st December, by the Rev. H. W. Stuart, Lieutenant W. D. Erskine, 7th Light Cavalry, to Emily, third Daughter of the late General Hebber, Madras Establishment. On the 2d December, at Alleppey, by the Rev. T. Norton, Ensign S. Gompertz, 6th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Ellen Harriet, eldest Daughter of the late W. Simpson, Esq. of Madras. At Bolarum, on Monday, the 24th November, by Major Sir John Gordon Hart, Commanding the Hyderabad Division, Mr. Thomas Copwick, Assistant Apothecary of His Highness the Nizam's Cavalry, to Miss Mary Colligan,

DEATHS. At Madras, on the 9th December, Ensign A. J. Redmond, of the 7th Regt. N. I. at Masulipatam, on the 6th December, Sub-Conductor C. Harvey of the Invalid Establishment. On Sunday the 7th December, John, the infant Son of Mr. John Gabell, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 28 days.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 5th December, Mrs. William Byrn, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 5th December, Mrs. C. W. Lewis, Junior, of a Daughter. At Chatuk, in Sylhet, on the 29th November, Mrs. Henry Inglis, of a Daughter. At Benares, on the 9th November, Mrs. W. R. Hill, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 8th December, the Lady Holroyd, Esq., of a Daughter. At Noacolly, on the 26th November, the Lady of Dr. J. Baker, on a Son. At Allahabad, on the 2 st November, Mrs. W. J. Chambers, of a Daughter. At Neemuch, on the 18th November, the Lady of Captain Henry Doveton, of a Daughter. At Cawnpore, on the 10th October, the Lady of H. T. Owen, Esq., H. C. C S., of a Son. At Futteh Ghur, on the 27th November, Mrs. Thomas Lithgow, of a Daughter. At Bellary, on the 16th November, the the Lady of Lieutenant J. W. Strettell, 1st Light Cavalry, of a Son, still-born. At Almora, on the 26th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Glasfurg, Engineers, of a Daughter. At Cuddalore, on the 21st November, the Lady of Lieutenant Leggett, Commanding the [illegible] At Ghazeepore, on the 16th November, Mrs D. Kirwan, of the Barrack Department, of a Daughter. At Elambazar, on the 5th December, the Lady of John Erskine, Esq., of a Son. At Calcutta, on the night of the 9th December, Mrs. Valentine Champion, of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 10th December, the Lady of Thomas Holroyd, Esq., of a Daughter. At Harrington Street, Chowringhee, on the 13th December, the Lady of John Brightman, Esq., of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 5th December, at the Catherdal, by the Reverend Mr. Robertson, Senior Chaplain, Mr. William Webb West, to Miss Harriett Dorsburgh. At Garden Reach, on Tuesday, the 9th Demaber, by the Reverend Lazar Gregory, Owen John Elias, Esq., to Miss Barbara Elias Avdall. At Calcutta, on the 6th December, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Mr Charles Gomes, to Miss Frances D'Silva. At Calcutta, on the 8th December, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Mr. James Tillyard, to Miss Elizabeth Stote.

DEATHS.—At Hazareebaugh, on the 1st December, Julia, Daughter of Mr. Edward Townsend, Conductor of Public Works, aged 3 years and 8 months. At Mirzapore, on the 2d December, William Haynes, Esq. At Cawnpore, on the 27th November, of Pulmonary Consumption, Sophia Rees, the Wife of H. T. Owen. Esq. H. C. S., at Simla, on the 14th October, Thomas Bristow Leslie, the infant Son of Captain H. L. McChee, His Majesty's 31st Regiment, aged 6 weeks.

SHIPPING REPORT

ARRIVALS..

Dec 28d.—Ship Triumph, Thomas Green, Master, from Calcutta 10th November.

—24th Ship John Marsh, J. T. C. Lucas, Master, from Liverpool, 23d June, Touched at Russolgote for water.

—25th Barque Sophia, Fuzalin, Naquedah, from Bushire, Left Bussorah, 2d October, and Bushire, 8th November,

Passengers —5 Armenians, and 8 Natives.

DEPARTURES

—24th Steamer Indus, L. Winchester Charlton, Engineer, in charge, to Tankaria Bunder.

—24th Ship Nassareth Shaw, Thos. Stewart, Master, to the Red Sea.

—Do. Ship Futtay Rahimon, Saboo bin Tyab, Naquedah, to the Malabar Coast and Mocha.

—Do The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Tigris, R. Lowe Esq. Commander, to Socotra.

—Do. The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Shannon, Lieut. H. Warry, Commander to Socotra.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR

His Majesty's Ship—Melville
Do. Steamer —Hugh Lindsay
Do. Sloop of War—Coote

Free Traders Malabar, Elizabeth, Duke of Roxburgh, Swallow, William Nicol, Cleveland, Marquis of Hastings, Lady Raffles, Lady Gordon, Triumph, and John Marsh.

Country Vessels.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ann, Fattel Raymon, Charlotte, John Adam, Charles Forbes, Lowjee Family, Gopaul Khistna, Pittamber Savoy, and Futtay Salam

Arab Ship.—Atitt Rahimon and Sophia.

French —Theodore Eugene.

THE COURIER

SATURDAY, 27th DECEMBER, 1834.

The *Sophia*, from Bushire, the 8th ult. arrived on Thursday, but brought no news either from Syria, or Persia. Since our last, however, we have been favored with the following extracts of letters we then alluded to, which, though they differ in some respects from what we stated regarding the forces under Ibrahim Pacha, leave little doubt that hostilities were on the point of taking place between the Porte, and the Pacha of Egypt.

Damascus, 21st September, 1834.—"Intelligence has reached Ibrahim Pacha, that the Sultan has declared war against Mahommed Ali, while an army of 50,000 men encamped at Diarbekir, tho' given out for the Koords, may in reality be destined for the conquest of Syria. While we were startled by this news, a French man of war was despatched from the fleet at Smyrna, on the 22d ultimo, and arrived very recently at Beyroot, communicating the important intelligence that the Russians had arrived near the Bosphorus, and that the Turkish fleet was ready to sail down the Dardannelles."

"On the other hand, a formidable French squadron left Toulon for the Levant on the 7th ultimo, while another is coming out from England, and the Pacha's fleet will move very shortly to Caramania, I presume to offer co-operation. It is also affirmed that 20,000 French troops have arrived at Napoli de Romania whose object will doubtless be to proceed up the Dardanelles should the Russians and Turks continue their present hostile attitude."

Damascus, 22d September, 1834.—Since writing the within, the following intelligence just received has been communicated to me. It appears by a French man of war despatched on purpose to Beyroot, and Alexandria, and arrived direct from the French fleet at Smyrna, which she left on the 22nd August, that at that date the Russian fleet had arrived near the Bosphorus. The Sultan had declared war against Mahommed Ali, and his fleet was ready to sail from the Dardenelles."

"A formidable French squadron sailed from Toulon on the 7th August, for the Levant, and an English fleet is coming out. The Egyptian squadron is at sea, and it is said, waiting for reinfarcements, when it will proceed to the coast of Caramania."

"Moreover, I have learned, that 20,000 French Troops are landed at Napoli de Romania, the capital of Greece, from whence they can proceed against Turkey and Russia in a few days."

"In the meantime, as the Grand Vizir has approached to Diarbekir with 50,000 men, Ibrahim Pacha, is despatching to our northern frontier all the cavalry, infantry, ammunition, &c. &c. that he can spare. Three Regts of the former passed through for Hama a few days ago, and a regt. of Infantry leaves this on Wednesday for the same place."

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Capt. Stark, one of the passengers of the *Eldon*, containing a short but interesting account of the loss of that vessel, and the escape of the crew and passengers in the boats. We have been shipped here more or less wet, and that no accident has occurred in consequence. This year, however, it is a well known fact that the high price of the article has tempted the dealers to bring it from an immense distance throughout the monsoon; and that instead of being merely damp, or wet on the outside, large quantities of the material were thoroughly drenched by the rain.

Port Louis, 28th October, 1834.—I am sure you will be astonished to find me addressing you from this place. But the good ship *Earl of Eldon* is no more. She was burnt at Sea in latitude between 9° and 10° south; longitude about 77° east. The unfortunate event occurred on the 27th of September, and was caused by the cotton igniting from the damp state in which it was stowed. At first it was only thought that the vapour, or smoke, was caused by the steaming of the cotton; which is not an unusual circumstance; but in the course of an hour or two, between 8 and 9 a. m. it was found to be actually in a state of combustion. The hatches were closed immediately in order to smother the fire and prevent its spreading until the boats could be got out. In this we happily succeeded, as also in providing a supply of water and biscuit in case of our being obliged to quit the ship. About noon all these arrangements having been ma… opened and presented a si… not again be called on to… was not actually in flames, b… completely burnt through, and … quently burst. The upper dec… the smoke so dense that it was … for the men to work. Several desp… were made to throw the cotton overb… small quantity that could be got up… showed clearly that nothing but a mira… save the ship. No exertions however w… red, and it was really wonderful to see such … and regularity observed at such an awful and … palling crisis. Each person seemed as if endowed fo… the moment with supernatural fortitude, and in no one were those qualities more strongly displayed than in our excellent and gallant commander. But at half past 3, all hope of saving the ship was abandoned; the flames found their way through the upper deck, and the captain after addressing the crew and calling on them to stand by each other and shew themselves worthy of being British seamen abandoned the ship. At this time we had three boats, and our numbers in each were as follows. Long-Boat 26; Cutter 10; Jolly-Boat 9; in all forty five souls. No one was lost in leaving the wreck, but words fail me to describe the awfulness of the scene that followed as the flames gained ground and ran up the rigging burning the sails like pieces of tinder. The vessel continued burning until about 9 at night when the magazine blew up, and 5 or 10 minutes after, all that remained of the *Eldon* was swallowed up.

When we were about 2½ or 3 miles distant from her, we came to the resolution of steering for Rodriguez which, though not the nearest island, we considered to be the most easy to reach, in consequence of our being within the influence of the trade winds. For 3 days the weather continued moderate, but on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, we experienced heavy gales with rain and violent squalls, and how the boats swam, appears now, as it did then to me, perfectly miraculous. On the 4th day the cutter split and we were obliged to take her crew into the long boat, thereby increasing our numbers to 36 in a 23 foot boat. Of these, four were females, and one a child of 3 or 4 months old. I left the ship very unwell, and you may easily imagine that I had but little hope of ever again treading on terra firma. For 13 days and nights I had nothing that could be called sleep. It is true from absolute weariness and being worn out I was sometimes unable to keep my eyes open, but of refreshing sleep I had none. We had the burning sun during the day, and cold and wet during the night, together with a small allowance of water and provisions; and yet, notwithstanding, we all landed at Rodriguez in I may say good health, excepting Major Hart. As for me, I felt stronger than when I left the ship, though I could hardly stand from cramp in my legs, which I had been unable to stretch during the whole time I was in the boat. You may easily imagine our delight on reaching Rodriguez, after being 13 days and nights in the boat, and traversing between 1,000 and 1,100 miles of ocean. From several French creoles resident at the island we met with a most kind and hospitable reception, and we remained with them 9 days when we were relieved by a trading schooner which brought us to this place.

The last *Government Gazette* contains the following notification :—

"The Right Hon,ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce for general information, that the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer will depart for the Red Sea, on the 10th of January next."

Persons desirous of a passage by that vessel should apply to the superintendent of the Indian Navy."

This sudden and most unlooked for event we must confess surprised us not a little. We could not imagine what had induced Government to despatch the *Hugh Lindsay* again to the Red Sea after all that has taken place, and might have pondered a long time without arriving at the truth had not the *Bengal Hurkaru* afforded some light on the subject, by stating that the Governor General has assented to a proposition from the Bengal steam committee to despatch the steamer for the English packets which are expected at Suez for the third voyage of the *Forbes*. So that it seems we are indebted, after all, for the present measure, to that distinguished body. But this, while it explains the matter, by no means lessens our surprise at what has occurred; for, though aware of the difficulties in which the Bengal committee had involved themselves, we never dreamed of their resorting to Bombay for the purpose of getting out of them. When they resolved to despatch the *Forbes* a second time, however begged for the *Hugh Lindsay*, and congratulate them on their change of opinion, though it is somewhat at the expense of their judgment and consistency.

In another respect too we must say they have reason to consider themselves most fortunate. We mean in having a friend like the Governor General to support them through all their extravagance and mistakes, with the resources of an immense empire, An individual less forbearing than his Lordship, after having been misled by false estimates and exaggerated reports, would probably have recommended silence in future to the parties who had ventured to trifle with him, if he had done no more. But Lord Bentinck seems proof against annoyance on the steam question, if on no other, and with great good nature, if not with equal discretion, has consented apparently to forget the past and lend a helping hand once more to his old favorites.

We have no objection however to the course which is to be pursued. The object in view does not appear very important it is true, since it is only to bring back a few letters from Alexandria, and not to secure the intercourse with home permanently, that being already secured. But then the expense will not be very heavy, the greater part being already defrayed by the Bengal steam committee, whose coals the *Hugh Lindsay* will use to

turn to some account a t
owever we do not yet under-
onceive why the Bengal steam
applying for the *Hugh Lind-*
lone, until the very last moment.
Forbes might have been anticipated
her wretchedly slow passage to Ma-
l events when she reached Galle. If it
ble therefore to have another steamer in
ea in February, why was it not applied for
wo months ago, and the public at large thus
d to take advantage of her trip? As it is
ever, we have no doubt she will be filled with
assengers; for notwithstanding the numerous im-
pediments which have been alleged to exist in
the way of persons from the interior coming to
Bombay, there are several here now, and more
coming, from the Bengal provinces, who intended
to proceed to Egypt in native vessels, but who
now we have no doubt will take advantage of the
steamer. At the same time however she can only
be expected to take a few letters, comparatively
speaking, since there will not be time for individuals
in the more remote stations of the country to hear of
her departure before it takes place.—But the pro-
ceeding in this respect is in character with every-
thing that has been done by the Bengal steam com-
mittee, and is not therefore to be wondered at.

CALCUTTA.

The *Sir Edward Paget*, we understand, lately brought out cast-iron tubes and other apparatus which this Government advised the Court of Directors to send with a view to facilitate the experiments made to reach Artesian springs. The partial success which has attended the use of very imperfect apparatus encourages the hope that the instruments now obtained will be attended with very satisfactory results.—*Beng. Hur. Dec.* 9.

It is to be hoped that some one of the intelligent and public-spirited merchants of Canton will give a full and faithful exposition of the recent transactions at that place, of which the public can form only a very imperfect notion from the desultory and interrupted details that have been as yet given to the world. Every one foresaw that the change in the China trade would be followed with important consequences; but no one expected that there would be such a sudden explosion attended with such unsatisfactory results. A connected narrative of the whole affair, offering explanations of every circumstance, mixed as little as possible with the colouring either of individual or national partialities, would be of eminent use at the present moment in guiding and directing public opinion and public measures.

The *Canton Register* either in its own name or by means of correspondents has not been slack in pointing out the errors that have been committed both in England and in China. The union in the commission with his Majesty's representative of members of the former select committee is strongly condemned; and in point of fact it appears that the second and third superintendents and Mr. Astell the Secretary, left Lord Napier, in infirm health and at the most important crisis, to sustain the whole whole weight of the negotiation with the Chinese without advice or assistance. Their appointment too has had the effect of leading the Chinese to suppose that the new state of things was only the old one in disguise, and consequently that they might safely assume the same high tone as before. This impression is confirmed by the [illegible] well known to the Chinese, that the East India Company pays one third of the amount of the annual expenses of his Majesty's Commission to China, and by the additional fact placed before their eyes that the Company has established at Canton a Finance Committee to conduct its remittance-transactions, composed also of the Company's former servants better paid than the superintendents and completely overshadowing their authority. It is even not obscurely asserted that the members of this Finance Committee of the Company were animated with the keenest desire to ruin Lord Napier's plans, and that their baneful influence on Chinese and British subjects has, on this occasion, been an important cause of failure. It is further alleged that Lord Napier very early perceived that there were enemies in his own camp, but not knowing whom to trust, he gave his confidence to none, and was thereby deprived of good advice which under his circumstances was peculiarly needful. We cannot of course form any judgment of this alleged want of cordial feeling, and even of good faith on the part of the other superintendents, but it is a subject which deserves the severest scrutiny. Other particulars in which the home authorities are alleged to have overlooked the exigencies of the case consist in not having given to Lord Napier the power of appealing to so[illegible] the co[illegible]pt of that which [illegible]orrupt local Government [illegible]ch a all fears, and to deprive Lord Napier of s[illegible]h a weapon showed a great want of acquaintance w[illegible] the characters of the parties with whom the nego[illegible]tiation must be conducted. The naval force was scarcely sufficient to command the respect of the Chinese, and small as it was, it is alleged not to have been used with the promptitude and efficiency to be desired. It took the frigates five days from the 7th to the 11th of September inclusive, to pass the forts and anchor at Whampoa, whereas Mr Slade, the Editor of the *Canton Register*, maintains that, hostilities having once commenced, the forts should have been destroyed which would have cleared the Bogue for the passage of British vessels, and that if the frigates had been warped up to Whampoa or farther, which might have been done in a couple of tides, and sent their boats properly manned and armed to Canton, Lord Napier would most probably have completely succeeded in his negotiation,—would have had an audience of the viceroy, established his mission, and trade would have been opened unrestrictedly. Add to all these causes Lord Napier's accidental but unfortunate arrival at Canton by night, affording a pretext to the Chinese for alleging that he had smuggled himself into the country; his imprudent Chinese proclamation which could only irritate and exasperate and not least, the dissensions and jealousies, the fears and the opposition of some of the British and Asiatic merchants, subjects of Great Britain,—and the failure of the attempt can be no matter of wonder or surprise, however deeply it may be regretted.

With regard to future measures all the opinions expressed in the Register point to a mission to Peking, but it is especially urged that the imperial envoy should bear a letter and nothing alse, no presents or any thing that could be construed into tribute—that he and his co-adjutors should be men of sense, character, and firmness—that they should be supported by a sufficient force to render them respected—that on the ground of the repulse of the King's representative, and the firing upon the frigates, the port of Canton should be simultaneously blockaded by a force strong enough to make all foreign flags respect it—that the envoy should demand the establishment of a commercial treaty, as satisfaction for past injuries and protection of British trade for the future—and that if refused the present Ta-Tsing dynasty should be declared the enemy of the human race. The proposed mission, its composition, its accompaniments, its objects, we entirely approve; but we are doubtful, or rather we are not doubtful, respecting the extreme measure of a blockade, at the very same time that the mission is in progress. The mission if properly conducted and supported would most probably be successful; and while its result was uncertain, there can be no necessity of interfering with the British or foreign trade of Canton. If unsuccessful, an efficient blockade, active hostilities, or a total withdrawal from the scene of contest to some spot where the trade could be carried on with greater peace and safety, would be matter for consideration. We certainly should be the first to lament a tame equiescence in the pretensions of the Chinese and in the state of things which now exists at Canton. Either let us trade on equal terms with the Chinese or let us remove beyond their jurisdiction and power altogether.—*Bengal Hurkaru December* 10.

The subscription of the East Indian Community for a portrait of Sir Charles Metcalfe already amounts to 660 rupees. We have already said, that the East Indians have found in Sir Charles a most liberal patron of their institutions, and a warm friend of their rights and privileges, and this manifestation of their gratitude is highly creditable to them.—*Beng. Hur. Dec.* 11.

We understand that the Honorable Company's cruiser *Clive* has returned to Singapore from the Coco Islands, and that her Commander had reported that he could obtain no trace of the unfortuuate *Mercury. Cal. Cou. Dec.* 9.

It is mentioned in private letters from England, that the Court of Directors, unwilling to supersede Colonel Morrison by renewing Mr. Martin's appointment to the Council of India, which was cancelled by his proceeding to Europe, have offered Mr. Martin the appointment of provisional Member which, it is understood, he will accept.—*Ibid.*

A pivate letter of August, of some authority, states, that it was deemed very likely that Charles Grant would succeed Lord William Bentinck as Governor General.—*Hurkaru*, 10 *Dec.*

As the *Forbes* will not now be here in time for the second voyage, the Governor General has assented to the proposition of the Steam Committee to dispatch the *Hugh Lindsay* from Bombay on the 10th proximo, to be at Suez in time for the mails which will be forwarded to that place from England to meet the *Forbes*. We lose not a moment in apprizing our up country readers of the arrangement. If the *Forbes* should have succeeded in effecting the voyage she will start again about a month after the *Hugh Lindsay* leaves Bombay.—*Bengal Hurkaru, December* 12.

We are glad to hear that the Court of Directors have sanctioned a plan sent home about a year and a half ago, for the general introduction of Vaccination in all parts of India, and that an additional allowance of 50 rupees per month will be given to Assistant Surgeons at Civil Stations for the new duties imposed upon them.

Our readers will remember that above two years ago an elaborate report on the subject was drawn up by Dr. Cameron, which was translated into Bengalee and widely circulated among the Natives, upon whose minds it is believed to have produced a very beneficial effect in the removal of prejudices against vaccination.—*Calcutta Courier. December* 12.

Letters, under date the 27th ultimo, from General Stevenson's Force state that four Engineer Officers quitted the Camp, on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo, to inspect three Forts at some distance from Camp. Their intention was to have returned the following evening, but they discovered so many places to examine, that their trip was prolonged till the evening of the 26th. The first object of their visit was the hill Fort of Bansroulee, belonging to one of the Shekawatee Chiefs, and of which a survey was taken. The men composing the garrison would not permit our Engineers to enter it until an order arrived from the Chief, who was in the Camp of Major Alves. The gates were then opened to them—and a more extraordinary—more villainous looking place was never seen—the very beau ideal of a den of robbers! It stands perched on a hill most difficult of access—and the top of the walls, which are some 40 or 50 feet high, are covered with loose blocks of stone, ready for hurling on the heads of Troops, rash enough to disturb them.

From Bansroulee the Engineer Officers proceeded to Surraira and Sham Ghur, into both of which places they were admitted, by similar orders, and both of which they sketched, and measured in all directions. The following day they were at Ramghur, which is said to be a princely place. It belongs to Jeypore, and is the only Fort in which they saw guns. From Ramghur our Engineers proceeded to Danta, which is represented as an extremely formidable place. There is said to be much similiarity in all of them—each is provided with a reservoir for water—and all of them are calculated, from the nature of their sites, for making a stout resistance. They have no effectual protection, however, against *shells*.

The Seekur Vukeel is, we learn, with Major Alves, and quite willing to allow any thing to be done—even to the destroying of Rugonauthghur, one of the most formidable strongholds in the country.—*Delhi Gaz. December* 10.

CEYLON.

We regret extremely to state that the most violent squalls remembered since 1817 at this roadstead, have prevailed here during the whole of last night and up to the present hour. The Shipping in the port have all more or less felt the effects of it. A small schooner, belonging to an Arab trader of this place, which arrived yesterday from the Coast on her first trip, went on shore during the night near the Main Barrier gate, and is now a complete wreck. The *Intrepid* has drifted very far towards the old Portuguese battery; boats with cables and anchors have been the whole of the morning going off to her; she still continues drifting inward, and when we left the beach just now, we were told she had just hoisted the signal of requiring another anchor. The *Copernicus* was riding safely at the anchorage she had taken up close under the land. The *Fairy Queen* and *Clorinda* have drifted towards the rocks under the Lighthouse, but it is expected from their appearance that they will ride out the gale in safety. The *Palmyra* having anchored far out, had ample room for drifting and seems not in the least danger. The *Olympus* drove at first in the direction of the Bar, but has ceased moving for some time.

Unacquainted as we are with the appearance of the weather we dare not hazard any expression of fear which may give uneasiness to parties on the Coast who are interested in the vessels at anchor here. We therefore merly state the situation the several vessels are now in.—*Ceylon Govt. Gaz. Nov.* 29.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES GRANT, IN THE CHAIR.

Veneris, 20 *die Junii*, 1834.

Joshua Field, Esq. Engineer, called in; and examined.

Have you read Captain Chesney's Report upon the Navigation of the Euphrates?—I have generally read it, but I cannot say I have read it quite through.

Have you formed any opinion upon the practicability of this navigation, or any part of it?—I have seen nothing against the practicability of it in Captain Chesney's Report.

From what point from Bussorah to Bir, would you take the whole line that he gives?—The shallows are the difficult parts, the others are easy enough.

Do you conceive the obstructions are sufficient to make it very improbable that the steam navigation could be carried on as far as Bir?—I think not.

Neither in shallowness nor in narrowness?—I think not.

And at every season, whether flood or fall?—I am hardly prepared to give a decided opinion upon it.

Supposing the experiment of navigating that river to be tried on the rising water, would you recommend it being tried by large steam vessels, with a small one in tow, or in what other way?—I think a large steam vessel with a small one in tow would be a very certain mode of accomplishing the object.

Would you began against the steam or with it?—That is not of much importance.

Here is an estimate of the expence of placing two iron steam vessels on the river Euphrates at Bussora, would you look at it and state to the Committee your opinion with respect to the cost and efficiency of the large vessel, and with respect to the cost and efficiency of the small one?—I have no doubt that this would cover all the expense.

Will you look at that sketch; the Committee wish you to inform them [illegible] a vessel of those dimensions could pass through those passages?—A vessel drawing less water than three feet if upon the rocks will of course go over them.

Will you answer the question explicitly?—Yes.

Do you consider that the small vessel would ascend a gull, meaning by the word a narrow stream with shelving banks, with a current of four miles an hour and with two feet depth of water for a breadth equivalent to the beam of the vessel and one foot for the depth of the paddles?—Yes.

State your opinion of the estimate before you with respect to the establishment and other expenses; do you think the whole of the objects contemplated in that estimate could be accomplished at an expense of 2,000l.?—Yes, I think they could.

Would it be safe and desirable to use high-pressure engine in the small vessel on the river, in order to heighten her draught?—I am not acquainted with any high-pressure engine that has been quite successful in a boat, yet all the high pressure engines that I have seen are as heavy as the low-pressure enginess except in some few instances of a particular kind which are not fit for general navigation.

How is it on the score of safety?—The low-pressure engine is of course much safer.

Would you sugg[illegible] mate before you?—I embrace the whole object[illegible]

Suppose that it was reso[illegible] vessels for the navigation of t[illegible] you recommend sending them ov[illegible] diterranean, from Aleppo to Bir or [illegible] sorah?—With regard to the land car[illegible] not form any idea, not knowing the loc[illegible] stances.

The land carriages would probably be by [illegible] gons or camels?—There would be no difficulty this country.

Supposing they were perfectly safe by land car[illegible] riages, would you then prefer sending them by the Mediterranean to the port in Syria, or round to Bussorah?—It being much nearer, I certainly should.

What do you consider to be the comparative advantage of steam navigation in seas and rivers, as to its expense and as to its certainty?—I [illegible] speak of the certainty better than the expens[illegible] the rate is increased more than double, and the ti[illegible]e halved. I have also an abstract of sixteen voyages made between Falmouth and Corfu by sailing vessels, the mail packets before steam packets were established; it is the same voyage, and the average is 93 days, the steam packets giving an average of 47, which is half the time.

What is your opinion of the comparative advantage of the navigation in rivers & by sea in steamers as to expense and certainty?—River navigation is less expensive, inasmuch as smaller vessels will suffice, and river voyages are performed with more certainty.

Suppose it were 1,000 miles by river, and 1,000 miles by sea, on which side is the advantage, both as to expense and certainty, both by steam?—River, certainly.

Suppose you have a whole space of 3,000 miles to pass by water, half of which is in one case to be performed by the river, and in the other the whole by sea, which of the two should you think preferable as to expense and certainty; which should you prefer as a permanent navigation?—Two kinds of vessels being necessary in this case, I cannot speak confidently.

Which should you prefer as to certainty?—I should think the certainty much the same in both cases.

Should you think a sea navigation as certain as a river navigation?—The Mediterranean packets show it to be very certain, for the fluctuation is only a very few days, which is very little for the whole four years.

On which side should you think the speed would be in favour, of the sea or the river, supposing that there was a current of three miles in the river, and that you had 1,000 miles to go against that current or 1,000 miles to go by sea, by which, by the river or by the sea, on an average would you pass over in the shortest space of time?—I rather apprehend the sea.

Taking the example coming from Bombay, which of the two routes should you prefer, the route by the Red Sea or the route by the Euphrates which would have the advantages in time, expense and certainty; or take it in this way, here are the two rutes, the one by the Red Sea and the other by the Euphrates; the land carriage is not very different but by the Euphrates the water is 3,810, by the Red Sea it is 3,850 miles, being nearly the same; but of the 3,810 by the Euphrates, 1,100 is river navigation, and of the 3,850 miles by water by the Red Sea, only 200 miles are river navigation: the question is, which of those you should think preferable; they are pretty nearly the same amount of water, but one has more river than the other?—There will be considerable difference between the voyage up the river and down but taking the mean, I think the river will be quicker than the sea for equal distances.

That would be on the voyage home from Bombay to England would it not?—I mean an average of both.

In the navigation from England to Bombay?—Yes, the current would be favourable.

Then at what rate would the river be accomplished with the current?—At 12 or 14 miles an hour.

Taking the whole voyage both the passage in and out the advantage might possibly be on the side of the river, might it not?—Yes, it might be.

You have given your opinion as to the proportionate power of tonnage to sea-going steamers; on what data do you found that opinion?—From having fitted out a great many vessels.

Do you mean vessels employed in the service of Government, or do you mean vessels employed for private purposes?—Both.

What number of persons, in proportion to the register of tonnage of the steam vessels, would you allow for short voyages, and what for long?—How [illegible] your vessel, that is, the crew?—I think about one man to every 30 tons, including the stoker.

And what would be the proportion of passengers or soldiers if you were conveying troops?—About one man to a ton, I should think; or more for a short distance.

You have given us the quantity of fuel of every horse power have you not?—Yes, I have.

What quantity of fuel, and what description do you allow per horse power per hour?—We allow eight pounds per horse power per hour.

Lunæ, 30 *die Junii*, 1834.

Admiral Sir *Pulteney Malcolm*, K. C. B. called in; and examined.

You have for some time given your attention to the subject of steam navigation with India have you not?—Yes I have.

To what route has your attention been particularly directed?—Particularly to that by the Red Sea; I have read the Report upon the other route by the Euphrates, but the one by the Red Sea I have paid most attention to.

What is your opinion of the possibility of establishing a regular steam communication with India by that route?—I think it can be done with great facility for eight months in the year.

…he monsoons in …arly well, because …in different parts; I …one, except those who …formation upon it, to give …on that subject,

…communication could be carri… …whole year?—I think it may be …he whole year, but during the mon… …t be carried on with certainty; it …onsiderable deterioration to the vessels …engines; I do not think you can calcu… …pon any certainty, of the mails arriving in …per time, but it may be done by bringing to dur… …ng the bad weather.

What are those months you allude to?—June, July, August and September.

Had you any opportunities of attending to the subject, during your late station in the Mediterranean?—I have taken a great deal of pains, and have collected information from the best-informed persons.

Of course you had the best means of collecting information had you not—Nothing could be better.

You have seen a great many persons, have you upon that subject?—I have.

Do you agree with Captain Wilson in his opinion; you have read his pamphlet, have you not?—I have.

Do you agree in his opinion, that a steamer could not make her passage during the monsoon from Bombay?—I do not think she could with any certainty, but I do not believe the weather is worse than it is at times between Falmouth and Gibralter, —during my command in the Mediterranean the passages …failed, nor do I believe the monsoon is more difficult to encounter; but it is constantly contrary, and when the wind is blowing strong the vessel cannot make much head way.

If that communication were established, you would not advise the steamer attempting it during those four months, would you?—Most certainly I would not. I would begin with the eight months in the year; afterwards, perhaps, we may find that we can navigate the other months.

In what respect do you think there is a deficiency of information at present?—I never could get any accurate information as to the nature of the sea caused by the monsoon; that is, whether it was a continued sea, or occasionally subsided. The best information we have, is that there are strong breezes and heavy squalls.

It is a regular gale is it?—I consider it a regular strong breeze in certain parts; in certain months of the year there are heavy squalls; that is of no consequence because you must stop till the squall is gone; but if there is not a heavy sea you may overcome it. But you never could do it without much more wear and tear than during the other months.

You have made a calculation of the time and expense have you not?—I have estimates made by a very talented man, Mr. Morgan, who has been in communication with me for some years on this subjects,

During the south-west monsoon, is not the wind constant from within a few points of the same direction?—Yes.

And the sea consequently heavy?—I have no information to lead me to say that the sea is constantly heavy.

Although you have not been in that part of the Indian Ocean, you have been in the Bay of Bengal, and you know the state of the south-west monsoon in the Bay of Bengal, do you not?—I have encountered the south-west monsoon.

Do you think a steam vessel could navigate in the Bay of Bengal against a south west monsoon when it is at its height?—I think she ought not; she may force herself against it once but she would not make two voyages.

Therefore, if the same state of sea and wind exists between the Red Sea and Bombay do you think the same difficulties would prevail in adopting steam navigation there?—I find in reading that the wind relaxes frequently; but if you have to navigate against a continued strong wind in an open sea, you cannot expect to go very fast, and you must put very great power on your vessel to do so. I have not had much experience of the monsoons.

What do you mean by strong breezes in the monsoon?—I call it a strong breeze if a ship cannot carry a double reef topsail; thus, if we were making a passage, and we came to have treble reef topsails; I say that is a strong breeze, and I should think that a steamer would not go above two or three mile against it.

Do you consider that the south-west monsoon during the three months it blows hardest in the Bay of Bengal, would admit of your carrying double reef topsails at all times?—Certainly not; I have heard of ships being put under close reef topsails.

Did you ever hear of their getting more than two reefs out of their topsails?—They generally carry double reef topsails and at times topgallantsails.

When a frigate is rather pushed to carry double reef topsails, and when she will not attempt it probably during the night, could the steam vessel make 1,000 miles directly against that sort of weather?—She would take a great while to do it.

Is that because of their power and weight of coals which they have to carry?—I think it requires a very powerful steamer to get beyond three or four knots against a strong breeze and sea; and when they first leave port and are deep they go very slow, and strain; their speed increases as they lighten; they ought not to sail too deep.

You have stated by the previous part of your evidence that you consider the passage by the packets to Malta never has failed, and you consider the sea during the winter passage to Gibralter, as rough, as going against the monsoon?—Yes, but then it is more variable. I ought to add, when they encounter a gale, they bring to till the wind decreases or changes.

What was your view of the bearing of the proposed route by the Enphrates?—I have read with attention the plan of Captain Chesney's, and I think there is very great difficulty in navigating with a steamer above Hit. There does not appear much difficulty in getting to Hit, provided that the tortuous passage through the Lemlum Marshes is navigable; he says there is an ancient canal through that marsh, that was 35 miles; and by this tortuous passage it is 62 miles. Now the point to be considered is, whether there is deep water in this tortuous passage; for if there is not, it will be very difficult for any vessel to navigate, as it could not be done in the night. There are some places very narrow, and if any wicked people wished to interrupt your passage, they could easily do so.

Does not Captain Chesney say that during eight months in the year there would be no difficulty?—Yes, he does; but it appears to me there would be very considerable difficulty, on account of the rapidity of the stream and the numerous obstructions.

Do yon think the information is complete enough?—I think it most desirable to have all information possible on the subject, because it would be a great point to have a communication by the route.

If the navigation would answer, you think …would be an object worthy of prosecution …you?—It would open that country to us.

Suppose the navigation were established … Euphrates, what should you think of the … son of the two routes?—I think the or… Red Sea much preferable because that is … tinct thing which you can understand … object be passengers, they will have … lities.

Have you compared the two, beca… mation of the Committee is that bo… —I should think not.

But you believe the Red Sea to … —Yes.

Have you seen Captain Ches… Euphrates?—Yes, and examin… can go all the way you may as w… cause it is very little further to … suppose you would go; Hit is a … the distance from Hit to Beirooth … ther than from that to Ana. Capt… taken wonderful pains with this su… ves great credit for it.

SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT …

A PETITION was presented to … Commons on Wednesday, from cer… sioners of Customs, praying for redres… inflicted upon them by a Treasury min… 1831, which reduced their salaries from … 1,200*l.* each. After a short discussion, … tition was withdrawn, the informality of an … plication to Parliament on a subject which rested entirely between the commissioners and the Treasury appearing to be admitted on all hands.

The treatment of which the commissioners especially complained was this—that while the reductions in the inferior branches of the service were allowed to be prospective, the reduction in their salaries was immediate. They only asked to be permitted to enjoy their incomes undiminished while they lived, and had no objection to any reduction which might be made after their death. If the laborious clerks who toil upon small salaries had been reduced in an equal ratio, the commissioners would not have had any ground for remonstrance. It was the partiality that had been shown to them, in singling them out as martyrs to the cause of retrenchment, that made them discontented. They had no notion of immolating themselves, like Quintius Curtius for the good of their country—unless, indeed, the hard-working functionaries who, at a remote distance below them, and in inglorious obscurity, fulfil the practical duties of the service upon miserable stipends, were to be immolated along with them. They were not so much distressed that the 1,400*l.* per annum had been cut down to 1,200*l.*, as that the 100*l.* had not been cut down to 85*l.*

One of the French historians of the flight from Moscow relates an anecdote of two soldiers, who on the return of the army, stumbled into a ditch together, and fell asleep under the influence of intense cold. On the coming up of the baggage train they were roused from their dangerous rest, when one of them, rapidly recovering from the effects of the cold, re-joined the ranks and marched forward, while the other, suffering acutely from rheumatism, was compelled to take a seat in one of the waggons. The pain he endured was acute; but every time when the people about him asked how he felt, he replied, "Diable! that fellow is quite well!" Ask a customs' commissioner how he feels, and he will tell you that the subordinates are as well off as ever.

In former periods of reduction, the smallest salaries, which, of course, could afford but the smallest amount of diminution, were seized upon. The minnow of the stream was sacrificed, and the great fishes allowed to escape unhooked. The principle of retrenchment in by-gone days did not apply to those who could subserve the wishes of the administration—who possessed any patronage, however, paltry, in their gift—who had been, or were ready to be, the tools of a corrupt government. No: the reductions were confined to those who had nothing in their power, whose complaints had to pass through so many channels that they might easily be stifled before they reached the public; who were too poor to be of any account in the great game of ministerial interest, and too much depressed by rigorous discipline to entertain a courageous thought of remonstrance. In these times the minister plumed himself upon reductions where he knew there would be no clamour, and preserved the allegiance and applause of all sinecurists and persons filling high places. But the spirit of the times is changed; the administration no longer basks in the favour of the customs or excise board; it no longer tramples upon the ill-paid clerk in the name of retrenchment; but, ascending at once to the overpaid classes, ti… cuts off a livery servant per head, and leaves the subordinate officer to his poor pittance untouched. It was long a source of general regret that reduction was commenced at the wrong end; that the clerk was mulcted by per centages, by stamped receipts, and diminution in various shapes, while the commissioners, and secretaries, and surveyors-general, were either passed over altogether, or passed over so lightly that they scarcely felt the touch of the hand of economy. We have entered a new era. The clerks have been ground down nearly to the starvation point; were now beginning to reduce the point of luxury among the commissioners.

Nothing can he more just or reasonable. It was only on Thursday night last Lord Althorp, who has, with a firmness and consistency that is highly honourable to his character, persevered in the course originally laid down, expressed his conviction of the propriety of reducing the Speaker's salary from 6,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* per annum. What right, then, have the Commissioners of Customs to complain? If the Speaker of the House of Commons, the highest Commoner, as well as one of the most dignified gentlemen in the realm, whose office imposes upon him large and unavoidable expenses, …hose duties of the whole of the revenue boards, if …ould be massed into the responsibility of one … that distinguished officer submits in si… …ccessity that calls for a reduction of … iture, with what show of pro… …issioners of Customs seek re… …ment? It was well ob… that no complaint was … labourers in the dock… touch those who are ele… nd you hear of the afflict… quarter. Take from those … you escape censure; take … fford to spare, and a hornet's …

tlas, August 3.

… OF THE LORD CHAN… CELLOR.

…llor, in his evidence on the …ibel, stoutly denies that attach… …le," of which his Conservative …often accused him. The purpose …ls in insinuationg the charge of … a wider scope than is at first ap… …t has failed, as it ought. Lord Broug… …e doubt not, is as fond of his glass, on all …per and fitting occasions, as every good man …ould be: we ourselves have played off the harmless …rtillery of a few jokes on his conviviality to "this extent—no more." But we never dreamt of insinuating the charge of drinking habits; we have too much respect for truth and his lordship. The truth is, Lord Brougham works too hard to get tipsy; he is too industrious to find leisure for the relaxation of drunkenness—an occupied mind requires not the stimulus of intoxication. The gravity of his high office forbids it; his duties in the Court of Chancery would not allow it—the suitors would cry shame upon it. It is therefore an uncommon price of impudence on the part of the Tories to have invented this gratuitous falsehood. Lord Brougham seems to opine that the lie originated in the refusal of the reporter of a morning paper to report one of his speeches, on the ground of its wildness and incoherency—the said reporter being so completely drunk as to fancy the Chancellor in that condition instead of himself. Here we think his lordship is in error. Let the Conservatives have the merit of the invention, for by them has it been promulgated. In truth, we can easily imagine that, when the Chancellor is dealing out his sarcasms and denunciations at the expense of his Tory opponents, they, poor devils, having no experience of any thing brilliant and powerful among the herd of imbeciles of their own party, are glad to take shelter, for the moment, under the conviction that his lordship is either drunk or mad; or if this be not so, the pretext supersedes the necessity of an exposure of their incapability to make adequate reply. The Chancellor is reputed "in liquor," in order that they may not be made to appear stupid. Festus, of old, attempted this flimsy trick upon the apostle Paul. What was the dignified reply? "I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak the words of *soberness* and truth." Thus might Lord Brougham reply to all the taunts of all the Tories:—"I am not drunk, most noble Noodles; I have simply spoken what the best of ye, drunk or sober, will be deucedly puzzled to refute." Who dares take exception to the Chancellor's response?

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

(From the Age, July 20.)

We do not mean to say that the Lord Chancellor was *very* drunk; but we think he must have been very forgetful when he displayed so much anger at the Duke of Buckingham's quoting Shakspeare. As an old member of the Beef-steak Club, held at the White Horse public house, the corner of Exeter-court, in the Strand, the Chancellor must have been, and felt too, the force of the application. We do not pretend to know much about the habits of Lord Brougham since his elevation to the Woolsack; but when he was a brother-contributor of *ours* upon the *Morning Chronicle*, in Mr. Perry's time, we do know that he was a right jolly fellow, who could delight in 'potations pottle-deep." Aye, and we know those, his earlier acquaintances in Auld Reekie, who yet congregate in the very house where Harry Brougham, with the *élite* of Jeffrey's blue and yellow staff, used to drink his fourth tumbler of whiskey-toddy. And what of all this? Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, David Garrick, and Edmund Burke, were all members of the "Peep o'Day Club," in Ivy-lane. And why not Lord Brougham enjoy his quiet tumbler of punch, or drink with Bellamy "potations pottle-deep," provided he does so with propriety or does not become quarrelsome in his cups? We abhor Lord Brougham's politics—we denounce his ambition—but we do not therefore dislike the man personally; for, in truth, we know that in private life there is not a more social, pleasant, or delightful com… intended Brougham for a Lo… infliction he has had to encou… the awkwardness he feels in su… which is foreign to his nature.

EXTRACTS FROM LIEUTENA… NES'S TRAVELS in the EA…

THE TOMB OF NADIR SHAH. INSTA… HUMAN GREATNESS.—Meshid has no bui… its shrine. There are some colleges, and a … and unfinished caravansary, with twenty-one … in different parts of the city; but still it is the … rial place of the great Nadir Shah. His grave, no… dishonoured and marked by the ruins of the edifice that once sheltered it from the elements, is one of the most interesting sights to a traveller. What a field for rumination in such a spot! The fountains and flowers which encircled it have disappeared; the peach tree, which put forth its blossom on the returning spring, has fallen under the axe, and the willows and cypresses have been torn down. In their place a crop of turnips had been sown by some industrious citizen. Shade of Nadir, what a change is here! he who shook the kingdoms of the East has been denied in death the small quadrangle of a garden which the affection of sons had hallowed to the merit of a parent. This is the reward of him who delivered his country from a foreign usurper, and who studied his country's good: but the well being of a state does not necessarily comprehend the well being of *all* its members. Nadir aimed the blows of despotism at the family which has succeeded to his empire, and he maimed the successful individual who seized upon his kingdom and elected his sons. Aga Mahommed Khan Khoju was mutilated in his youth by Nadir; but he retained the feelings of a man, and dug up the bones of the conqueror, in revenge for his disgrace. Report adds, that he sent them to Teheran, and placed them under the step which leads to the audience hall, that the courtiers and every one might trample upon them. We can readily comprehend the chagrin of a monarch who was not a man; if his wrath excites our contempt, it enlists our sympathy. A eunuch himself, he spared his country from these banes of a palace. There are still some of Nadir's descendants living in Meshid; but they are blind and in destitute circumstances. My informant told me that they had often applied to him for bread.

THE UZBECKS.—I was received by these people á la Uzbek, and forced to swallow various cups of tea in the middle of a hot day. The Uzbeks have a most unsocial custom at a party, for the landlord becomes a servant, and hands up every dish in person; nor will he himself touch anything till every member of the party has finished. They are a kind people, and if bigotry is their predominant failing, it is the fault of education; I never observed them show it by an attack on the feelings of others. One may, however, discover it in every act of life, and the whole tenor of their conversation. We happened to speak of the discoveries of the Russians, who have recently hit upon some veins of gold between their country and Bokhara. One of the party remarked, that the ways of God were unsearchable, which had concealed these treasures from the true believers, and now revealed them, near the very surface of the earth, to the kaffirs, or infidels. I smiled, but it was not said in a way that could possibly give offence, and is the manner of speaking about the Europeans among themselves. When I left the party to return home, I was much struck with the solemnity with which Friday is observed in the streets: it is as rigidly kept as a Sunday in Europe, and, perhaps, more so, for the virtuous Diocesan of London found of late much to reprehend in his flock of the metropolis. Not a single shop is permitted to be open till after prayers at one o'clock, and all the inhabitants are to be seen crowding to the mosque, arrayed in their best attire. There is a gravity about the Mehommedans, and something in their dress, which gives an imposing cast to a body of them proceeding to the temple of God.

THE CITY OF CABOOL.—Cabool is a most bustling and populous city. Such is the noise in the afternoon, that in the streets one cannot make an attendant hear. The bazaar, or 'Chouchut,' is an elegant arcade, nearly 600 feet long, aud about 30 broad, it is divided into four equal parts. Its roof is painted; and over the shops is the houses of some of the citizens. The plan is judicious; but it has been left unfinished; and the fountains and cisterns, that formed a part of it, lie neglected. Still there are few such bazaars in the East; and one wonders at the silks, cloths, and goods which are arrayed under its piazzas. In the evening it presents a very interesting sight; each shop is lighted up by a lamp suspended in front, which gives the city an appearance of being illuminated. The number of shops for the sale of dried fruits is remarkable, and the arrangement tasteful. In May, one may purchase the grapes, pears, apples, quinces, and even the melons of the by-gone season, then two months old. There are poulterers' shops, at which snipes, ducks, partidges, and plovers, with other game may be purchased. The shop of the shoemakers and hardware retailers are also arranged with singular neatness. Every trade has its separate bazaar, and all of them busy. There are booksellers and venders of paper, much of which is Russian, and of a blue colour. The month of May is the season of the 'falodeh,' which is a white jelly strained from wheat, and drunk with sherbet and snow. The people are very fond of it, and the shopkeepers in all parts of the town seem constantly at work with their customers. A pillar of snow stands on one side of them, and a fountain plays near it, which gives those places a cool and clear appearance. Around the bakers' shops crowds of people may be seen, waiting for their bread. I observed that they baked it by plastering it to the sides of the oven. Cabool is famed for its kabobs, or cooked meats, which are in great request; few cook at home' 'Rhuwash' was the dainty of the May season in Cabool. It is merely blanched rhubarb, which is reared under a careful protection from the sun, and grows up rankly under the hills in the neigh-

delicious. "Shaba sh rhm
!" is the cry in the streets:
it. In the most crowded parts
e story tellers amusing the idlers,
laiming the glories and deeds of
If a faker makes his appearance be-
orthies, they demand a cake in the
e prophet; and, to judge by the number
w their occupation, it must be a profitable
are no wheeled carriages in Cabool; the
not very narrow, they are kept in a good
ring dry weather, and are intersected by
covered aqueducts of clean water, which is a
at convenience to the people. We passed along
hem without any observation and even without an
attendant. To me the appearance of the people
was more novel than the bazaars. They sauntered
about, dressed in sheep skin cloaks, and seemed
huge from the quantity of clothes they wore. All
the children have chubby red cheeks, which I at
first took for an artificial colour, till I found it to
be the gay bloom of youth, the older people seem
to loose it. Cabool is a compactly built city, but its
houses have no pretension to elegance. They are
constructed of sun dried bricks and wood, and some
of them are more than two story high. It is thickly
peopled, and has a population of about sixty thou-
sand souls. The river of Cabool passes through the
city, and tradition says that it has three times car-
ried it away, or inundated it. In the rains there is
not a drier place than Cabool.

RELIGIOUS QUARREL IN BOKHARA.—One would have imagined, that, in these elevated and dreary regions, the inhabitants would be engaged with other subjects than abstruse points of theology. A moollah, or priest, however, had lately appeared among them to proclaim some novel doctrines; and, among others, that Ali was the deity, and greater than Mahommed himself. He had found some hundrd followers, whom this fanatic had impressed with such an opinion of his power that they believed he could raise the dead, and pass through fire without injury. One of the Huzara chiefs, who was shocked at the blasphemy of this false prophet, had preached a crusade against him for misleading the faithful; and many of the people accompanied him to assist in reclaiming the deluded to Islam. They informed us that this sect was styled "Ali Illahi,' and had adopted many odious customs; among others, that of the community of women: they also held bacchanalian orgies in the dark, from which they were named "Chiragh Koosh," or lamp-killers, in allusion to the darkness which concealed their iniquities. Such a set, I am assured, is not at all novel, since the Mogocs of Cabool have long since professed some of its tenets, and still secretly practise them. It is also known in several parts of Persia and Turkey; but the march of intellect had not hitherto extended it to the gelid regions of Hindoo Koosh.

ARE THE AFGHANS JEWS?—From the crowd of people we constantly met at the house of our host, I was resolved to gather some information on the much-disputed point of the Afghans being Jews. They brought me all their histories, but I had no time to examine them, and wished for oral information. The Afghans call themselves, "Bin i Israeel," or children of Israel; but consider the term of "Yahodee," or Jew, to be one of reproach. They say that Nebuchadnezzar, after the overthrow of the temple of Jerusalem, transplanted them to the town of Ghore, near Bameean; and that they are called Afghans, from their chief Afghans, who was a son of the uncle of Azof (the vizier of Solomon,) who was the son of Berkia. The genealogy of this person is traced from a collateral branch, on account of the obscurity of his own parent, which is by no means uncommon in the east. They say that they lived as Jews, till Khaleed (called by the title of caliph) summoned them, in the first century of Mahommedanism, to assist in the wars with the infidels. For their services on that occasion, Kyse, their leader, got the title of Abdoolrusheed, which means the son of the mighty. He was also to consider himself the "putan" (an Arabic word,) or master of his tribe, on which its prosperity would hinge, and by which the vessel of their state was to be governed. Since that time, the Afghans are sometimes called *Putan*, by which name they are familiarly known in India. I never before heard this explanation of the term. After the campaign with Khaleed, the Afghans returned to their native country, and were governed by a king of the line of Kyanee, or Cyrus, till the eleventh century, when they were subdued by Mahmood of Ghuzni. A race of kings sprung from Ghore subverted the house of Ghuzni, and conquered India. As is well known, this dynasty was divided, at the death of its founder, into the divisions east and west of the Indus; a state of things which lasted till the posterity of Timourlane reduced both to a new yoke. Having precisely stated the traditions and history of the Afghans, I can see no good reason for discrediting them, though there be no anachronisms, and the dates do not exactly correspond with those of the Old Testament. In the histories of Greece and Rome we find similar corruptions, as well as in the later works of the Arab and Mahommedan writers. The Afghans look like Jew: they say they are descended from Jews; and the younger brother marries the widow of the elder, according to the law of Moses. The Afghans entertain strong prejudices against the Jewish nation; which would at least show that they had no desire to claim, without a just cause, a descent from them. Since some of the tribes of Israel came to the East, why should we not admit that the Afghans are their decendants, converted to Mahommedanism? I am aware that the I am differing from a high authority; but I trust that I have made it appear on reasonable grounds.

NOVEL OF REAL LIFE.

(FROM CAMPBELL'S LIFE OF MRS. SIDDONS.)

Mr. Combes' history is not less remarkable for the recklessness of his early days, than for the industry of his maturer age, and the late period of life at which he attracted popularity by his talents. He was the nephew of Mr. Alexander, an aldert man of the city of London; and as he was sent first to Eton College, and afterwards to Oxford, it may be inferred, that his parents were in good circumstances. His uncle left him sixteen thousand pounds. On the acquisition of this fortune he entered himself at the Temple, and in due time was called to the bar. On one occasion, he even distinguished himself before Lord Chancellor Nottingham. But his ambition was to shine as a man of fashion, and he paid little attention to the bar. Whilst at the Temple, his courtly dress, his handsome liveries, and fine appearance procured him the appellation of Duke Combe. Some of the most exclusive ladies of fashion had instituted a society, which was called the Coterie, to which gentlemen were admitted as visitors. Among this favoured number was the Duke Combe. One evening, Lady Archer, who was a beautiful woman, but too fond of gaudy colours, and who had her face always lavishly rouged, was sitting in the Coterie, when Lord Lyttleton, the graceless son of an estimable peer, entered the room evidently intoxicated, and stood before Lady Archer for several minutes with his eyes fixed on her. The Lady manifested great indignation, and asked why he thus annoyed her? "I have been thinking," said Lord Lyttleton, "what I can compare you to, in your gaudy colouring, and you give me no idea but of a drunken peacock." The Lady [illegible] sharp answer: on which he threw a glass of wine in her face. [illegible] a moment; but though [illegible] tlemen were present, [illegible] cause of the insulted female [illegible] forward, and by his resolute [illegible] the offender to withdraw. [illegible] this occasion gained him [illegible] circles of fashion; but his [illegible] finances, ere long, put an end [illegible] ness of his acquaintance. He [illegible] ties of a spendthrift, and was [illegible] to the very lips. At one time [illegible] morsel of bread to enlist as a [illegible] British army; and, at another [illegible] gency, he went into the French [illegible] more cogent motive than pie[illegible] tered into a French monastery, [illegible] the term of his novitiate expired. [illegible] Britain, and took service wherever [illegible] but in all these dips into low life, [illegible] the lest embarrassed when he met with [illegible] quaintances. A wealthy divine who had [illegible] him in the best London society, recognized [illegible] when a waiter at Swansea, actually tripping about [illegible] with a napkin under his arm, and staring at him, exclaimed. "You cannot be Combe?" "Yes, indeed, but I am," was the waiter's answer. He had married the mistress of a noble lord, who promised him an annuity with her, but cheatedh im; and in revenge he wrote a spirited satire entitled, "The Diabolia l." Among its subjects were an Irish peer and his eldest son who had a quarrel that extinguished any little natural affection that might have ever subsisted between them. The father challenged the son to fight; the son refused to go out with him, not as he expressly stated, because the challenger was his own father, but because he was *not a gentleman*. After his first wife's death he made a more creditable marriage with a sister of Mr. Cosway, the artist, and much of the distress which his imprudence entailed upon him was mitigated by the assiduities of this amiable woman. For many years he subsisted by writing for the booksellers, with a reputation that might be known to many individuals, but that certainly was not public. He wrote a work which was generally ascribed to the good Lord Lyttleton, entitled "Letters from a nobleman to his son" and "Letters from an Italian nun to an English nobleman," that professed to be translated from Rousseau. He published also several political tracts, that were trashy, timeserving, and scurrilous. Pecuniary difficulties brought him to a permanent residence in the King's Bench, where he continued about twenty years, and for the latter part of them a voluntary inmate. One or his friends offered to effect a compromise, but he refused the favour. "If I compounded with my creditors," said Mr. Combe, "I should be obliged to sacrifice the little subsistence, which I possess, and on which I subsist in prison. These chambers, the best in the Bench, are mine, at the rent of a few shillings a week; in right of my seniority as a prisoner. My habits are become so sedentary, that if I lived in the airiest square in London, I should not walk round it once in a month. I am contented in my cheap quarters." When he was near the age of seventy, he had some literary dealings with Mr. Ackermann, the bookseller. The late caricaturist, Rowlandson, offered to Mr. Ackermann a number of drawings, representing an old clergyman and schoolmaster, who felt or fancied himself, in love with the fine arts, quixotically travelling during his holidays in search of the picturesque. As the drawings needed the explanation of letter-press, Mr. Ackermann declined to purchase them, unless he should find some one who could give them a poetical illustration. He carried one or two of them to Mr. Combe, who undertook the subject. The bookseller, knowing his procrastinating temper, left him but one drawing at a time, which he illustrated in verse, without knowing the subject of the drawing that was next to come. The popularity of "The Adventures of Dr. Syntax," induced Mr. Ackermann afterwards to employ him in two successive publications, "The Dance of Life," and "The Dance of Death in England," which were also accompanied with Mr. Rowlandson's designs. It was almost half a century before the appearance of these works, that Mr. Combe so narrowly missed the honour of being Mrs. Siddons's reading-master. He had exchanged the gaieties of London for the quarters of a taproom in Wolverhampton, where he was billeted as a soldier in the service of his Britannic Majesty. He had a bad foot at the time, and was limping painfully along the high street of the town, when he was met by an acquaintance who had known him in all his fashionable glory. This individual had himself seen better days, having exchanged a sub-lieutenancy of marines for a strollership in Mr. Kemble's company. "Heavens!" said the astonished historian, is it possible, Combe, that you can bear this condition?" "Fiddlesticks!" answered the ex-duke, taking a pinch of snuff, "a philosopher can bear anything." The player ere long introduced him to Mr. Roger Kemble; but by this time, Mr. Combe had become known in the place through his conversational talents. A gentleman passing through the public house had observed him reading, and, looking over his shoulder, saw with surprise, a copy of Horace. "What," said he, "my friend, can you read that book in the original?" "If I cannot," replied Combe, "a great deal of money has been thrown away on my education." His landlord soon found that the literary red coat was an attractive ornament to his top-room, which was filled every night with the wondering auditors of the learned soldiers. They treated him to gratuitous potations and clubbed their money to procure his discharge. Roger, Kemble gave him a benefit-night at the theatre and Combe promised to speak an address on the occasion. In this address he noticed the various rumours that had been circulated respecting his real name and character; and concluding the enumeration, he said "Now ladies and gentlemen, I shall tell you what I am." While expectation was all agog. he added, "*I am—ladies and gentlemen, your most humble servant.*" He then bowed and left the stage.—*Albion, July* 28.

[illegible] FRENCH LADIES, VERSUS ENGLISH.

[illegible]spondent of the *London Journal*, who [illegible]f *An Old Crony*, finds great fault with the [illegible]d the walk of his countrywomen, which [illegible] with the dressing and walking of the [illegible] Having condemned the English la[illegible]ressing, he proceeds.

[illegible]heir walk! Oh *quondam* Indicator! [illegible]! *quondam* and present lover of all [illegible] graceful I could you not 'indicate' [illegible]dies the way to walk? In what [illegible]it that I read the other day that [illegible]lked ill, because from the want [illegible]ce they get a habit of 'picking' [illegible]h gave a jerking air to the gait? [illegible]noodle! whose female relations [illegible] smooth pavements till they forget [illegible] all! I would not have them cross [illegible]or the world. They would decapi[illegible]laisies. How infinitely superior is [illegible]women's brisk springy step (albeit [illegible]ost plebian and un-English want of [illegible]to the languid sauntering gait of most [illegible]s! Nature teaches the one—the drill[illegible] do nothing with the other. I wonder [illegible]alked in the days of Charles II. Sure[illegible]wynne and my Lady Castlemaine walk[illegible]and if they did, they walked differently [illegible]at they do *now*."

On this subject Leigh Hunt makes the following remarks:

"It is proper to understand, in any questions, great or small, the premises from which we set out at the point which is required. In the dress and walk of females, as in all other matters in which they are concerned, the point of perfection, we conceive, is that which shall give us the best possible idea of perfect *womanhood*. We are not to consider the dress by itself, nor the walk by itself, but as the dress and the walk of the best and pleasantest woman and how far therefore it does her justice. This produces the consideration of what we look upon as a perfect female; people will vary in their opinions on this head; and hence even so easy a looking question as the one before us becomes invested into difficulties. The opinion will depend greatly on the temperament, as well as the understanding of the judge. Our correspondent, for instance, is evidently a lively fellow, old or young, and given a good deal rather to the material than to the spiritual; and hence his notion of perfection tends towards a union of the trim and the lively, the impulsed, and yet withal to the self-possessed. He is one, we conceive, who would 'have no nonsense, as the phrase is, in his opinion of the possible or desirable; and who is in no danger of the perils, either of sentimentality or sentiment; either of an effected refinement of feeling, or any very serious perception of any sort. He is not bringing into the walks of public, male or female, the notions of sequestered imaginations, nor to have women glancing and bashful like fawns. He is for having all things tight and convenient as a dressing-case; 'neat as imported;' polished, piquant, well-packed, and with no more flowers up it than serve to give a hint of the smart pungency within, like a bottle of attar of roses, or fleur d'epine. We do not quarrel with him. *Chacun a son gout.* Every man to his taste. Nay, his taste is our own as far as concerns the improvement of female manners in ordinary. We do not think that the general style of female English dressing and walking would be benefited by an inoculation of that which we conceive him to recommend. We have no predilection in favour of shuffling, and shouldering, and lounging, of a mere moving onwards of the feet, and an absence of all grace and self-possession. We can easily believe, that the French women surpass the English in this respect, because their climate is livelier, and themselves better taught and respected. People may start at that last word, but there is no doubt that the general run of French females are better taught, and therefore respected, than the same number of English. They read more, they converse more, they are on more equal terms with the other sex, (as they ought to be) and hence the other sex have more value for their opinions, aye, and for their persons; for the more sensible a woman is supposing her not to be masculine, the more attractive she is, in her proportionate power to entertain. But whether it is that we are English, or fonder of poetry, in its higher sense, than of *verse de societe*, or the poetry of polite life, we cannot help feeling a prejudice in favour of Mrs. Gores notion about the 'hundredth' English woman; though perhaps the 'hundreth' French woman, if we could see her, or the hundredth Italian or Spanish woman, surpass all others, by dint of combining the sort of *private* manner which we have in our eye, with some exquisite implication of a fitness for general intercourse, which we have never yet met with.

"Meantime, w[illegible] correspondent's vi[illegible] females in general, and [illegible] is a little hard in him [illegible] the French bonnet at the [illegible] of the English, when it is rec[illegible] are copied from France, and th[illegible] women were ridiculed, on their fi[illegible] ter the war, for the very reverse a[illegible] it is to the spirit of our mode of dress[illegible] ing that we object; and both are unfit [illegible] the private or public "walk" of life, beca[illegible] are alike untaught and unpleasing;—alike i[illegible] tive of minds not properly cultivated, and of h[illegible] tual feelings that do not care to be agreeable. The walk is a saunter or shuffle, and the dress a lump. Or if not a lump throughout, it is a lump at both ends, with a horrible pinch in the middle. A tight-laced Englishwoman is almost invariably a most painful sight; because her notion of being charming is confined to three inches of ill-used ribs and liver; while her head is either grossly ignorant of the harm she is doing herself, or her heart more deplorably careless of the consequences to her offspring.

"Are we of opinion, then, that the dress and walk of Englishwomen would be bettered, generally speaking, by taking the advice of our correspondent? Most certainly we are; and for this reason, that there is *some* sense of grace, at all events, in the attire and bearing of the females of the continent; some evidence of mind, and some testimony to the proper claims of the person; whereas, the only idea in the heads of the majority with us is that of being in fashion, merely because it *is* the fashion, or of dressing in a manner [illegible] much they can *afford*. This is partly owing, no doubt, to our being a commercial people, and also to the struggles which every body has been making for the last forty years to seem richer than they are, some for the sake of concealing how they have decreased in means, and others to show how they have risen; but a nation may be commercial, and yet have a true taste. The Florentines had it, when they were once the leaders of trade and of the fine arts, in the time of Lorenzo de Medicis. It is to our fine arts and our increasing knowledge that we ourselves must look to improvement even in dress, in default of being impelled to it by greater liveliness of spirits, or a more convenient climate We shall then learn to oppose even the climate better, and to furnish it with the grace and colour which it wants. In France, the better temperature of the atmosphere, as well as intellectual and moral causes, impels people to a livelier and happier way of walking. They have no reason to look as if they were uncomfortable. In the south of Europe, where everything respires animal sensibility, and love and music divide the time with business, the unaffected people acquire an apparent consciousness and spring in the gait, which in England would be thought ostentatious. It gave no such idea to the severe and simple Dante, when (in the poetical spirit of the image, and not of course in the letter) he praised his mistress for moving along like 'a peacock' and 'a crane.'

Soave a guisa va di un bel pavone,
Diritta sopra se come una grue.
Sweetly she goes, like the bright peacock; strait
Above herself, like to the lady crane.

Petrarch, speaking of Laura, does not venture upon these primeval images; but still he shows how much he thought of the beauty of a woman's steps Laura, too, was a Frenchwoman, not an Italian, and probably had a different kind of walk. Petrarch expresses the moral graces of it.

Non era l' andar sue coso mortale,
Ma d' angelica forma.
Her walk was like no mortal thing, but shap'd
After an angel's.

In English poetry the lover speaks with the usual enthusiasm of his mistress's eyes and lips, &c., but he scarcely ever mentions her walk. The fact is remarkable, and the reason too obvious. The walk is not worth mention. Italian and (we believe) Spanish poetry abound with the reverse. Milton, deeply imbued with the Italian, as well as with his own perceptions of beauty as a great poet, did not forget, in his description of Eve, to say that.

Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love.

This moving and gesticulating beauty was not English; at least she is not the Englishwoman of of our days. Mrs. Hutchinson perhaps might have been such a woman; or the ladies of the Bridgewater family, for whom he wrote his Comus. In Virgil, Æneas is not aware that his own other Venus has been speaking with him in the guise of a wood-nymph, till she begins to move away: 'the divinity' then become apparent.

Et vera incessu patuit dea.
And by her walk the Queen of Love is known—*Dryden*

"The women of Spain, and Spanish America, are celebrated throughout the world for the elegance of their walking, and for the way in which they carry their veil or *mantilla*, as alluded to by our correspondent. Knowing it only from books, we cannot say precisely in what the beauty of their walk consists; but we take it to be something between stateliness and vivacity, between a consciousness of their being admired, and that grace which is natural to any human being who is well made, till art or diffidence spoils it. It is the perfection, we doubt not, of animal elegance. We have an English doubt, whether we should not require an addition or modification of something, not indeed diffident, but perhaps not quite so confident,—something which to the perfection of animal elegance should add that of intellectual and moral refinement, and a security from the chances of coarseness and violence. But *all* these are matters of breeding and bringing up—aye, of 'birth, parentage, and education, and we should be grateful when we can get any one of them. Better have even a good walk than nothing, for there is some refinement in it, and moral refinement too, though we may not always think upon the epithet as very applicable to the possessor. Good walking and good dressing, truly so called, are alike valuable, only inasmuch as they afford some external evidence, however slight, of a disposition to orderliness and harmony in the mind within,—of

…e more …ate of …nnum, and I beg that …e spending at that rate."
…should be said to our dif…the consequence of freely in… be ruinous to body, mind, and …uch must be moderately satisfied, … one alone would be like giving …ngle head of Cerberus, making the …y more voracious.

…, notwithstanding, is the complicated con…tion of human nature that a man, without a …edominant inclination, is not likely to be either useful or happy.

"Chrysologue est tout et n'est rien." He who is everything is nothing, is as true of our sensitive as of our intellectual nature. He is rather a bundle of little likings than a compact and energetic individual. A strong desire soon subdues all the weaker, and rules us with the united force of all that it subjugates.

Vivid perceptions and intense feelings have, sometimes, a sort of fascination, compelling us to rush headlong into danger; as in the delirious giddiness caused by looking down a frightful precipice. Action so commonly follows lively sensation that the habit becomes inveterate, and, now and then, irresistible, even when certainly fatal. Any desire, suffered to rule uncontrolled, quickly gains this terrib e ascendancy, and even madness itself is, sometimes, only outrageous selfishness.

Such being the force of human feelings, it must embitter our daily lives if our employments are unsuited to our talents and wishes; yet, how few, alas! are so fortunate as to be gaining either wealth or fame while gratifying an inclination.

The well-known doctrine of a master-passion is only an exaggeration of the fact, as displayed in the characters of most persons, and especially of those who have warm constitutions.

It is, therefore, of great importance to watch the growth of such a powerful despot in ourselves and in others, if we hope to govern or to understand either. Yet it is, in truth, surprising how few are sufficiently acquainted with themselves to see, distinctly what their own motives actually are. It is a rare as well as a great advantage for a man to know his own mind.

If we attend to what is going on we have, at first, a voice in chosing our own sovereign; for the monarchy, though absolute, is elective, and much indeed does it concern us to choose our ruler wisely.

Ambition and vanity are hard taskmasters, and it is only to our home-bred affections that we must trust for real pleasures. The world tempts and disappoints: first makes us thirsty, and then gives us bitter to drink. Even when defeated and mortified, the social feelings are not wholly unpleasing, for the French actress's exclamation, while speaking of an unfaithful lover's once deserting her, was quite natural. "Ah! c'etoit le bon tems! j'etois bien malheureuse." No colours are so gay as those reflected by the clouds that have passed away.

It cannot be denied, that our warmest emotions, though subjecting us to innumerable temptations, have many countervailing benefits. Though all the passions are subtle sophists, and ever justify themselves, yet they are not without their use in our mental improvement, since, probably, more prejudices are removed by passion than by philosophy. Temper too, even ill-temper, is more frank and honest than a calm, calculating self-love; or, at least, it puts others on their guard, by exhibiting the character plainly, as an insect shown in a microscope.

Of the generous impulses, it is needless to point out the merits. They are, luckily, felt in all conditions of life. Admiration, for instance, is found in …ll, especially in unspoiled youth, and in the …mbitious common people. What a simultaneous …use from pit, box, or gallery instantly …ons ceed or sentiment! "Les … du cœur," says a most … of the world.
… self-indulgent vices, there …e of kindness, some little …s; but the vain, too commonly, and …always, are purely selfish, admitting …s in success, and hating their dearest …ould such, unfortunately, happen to be … competitors for fame and power. She must be an antiquated beauty who can hear with perfect pleasure a compliment paid to her own daughter's rival charms, and no aspiring public man can "bear a brother near the throne."

All solitary enjoyments quickly pall, or become painful, so that, perhaps, no more insufferable misery can be conceived than that which must follow incommunicable privileges. Only imagine a human being condemned to perpetual youth, while all around him decay and die! Oh! how sincerely he would call upon death for deliverance! No means of suicide would be left unattempted.

What, then, is to be done? Are we to struggle against all our natural desires? Luckily, we hould strive in vain; or, could we succeed, what sfools should we be for our pains!

There is no need to extinguish the fertility of the soil, lest the harvest should be unwholesome. Is it not better, far, to root up the weeds, and to plant fruits and flowers instead? Were but a tithe of the time and the thought usually spent in learning the commonest accomplishments bestowed upon regulating our lives, how many evils would be avoided or lessened! how many pleasures would be created or increased!—*Albion, July 28.*

WILD BEAST STATISTICS.

(*From the Dumfries Courier.*)

Often as we have seen Mr. Wombwell, we na… The value of wild animals, …se, varies according to supply and demand. Tigers have been sold as high as £300, but at other times they can be purchased for £100. A good panther is worth £100; hyenas, from £30 to £40; zebras, from £150 to £200; the rarer kinds of monkeys are very valuable; and lamas and gnus are always very high. Upon lions and elephants it is impossible to fix any particular price. Two cubs is the usual litter of the lioness; but Mr. Wombwell's old one has repeatedly dropped four. In such cases she takes to two, and neglects the others; and the owner has a beautiful pointer bitch which has suckled in her day four lions! Two of these are exceedingly playful, and were seen tumbling over and over one another in the den like little puppies.

Menagerie keepers suffer much loss from disease, mortality, and accident. Not many weeks ago a fine ostrich, worth £200, which could have picked crumbs from a ceiling 12 feet high, thrust his bill between the bars of his cage, gave it an unlucky twist, and in attempting to withdraw it, literally broke his neck. Monkeys become exceedingly delicate when imported into Britain. Cold affects them very easily, and when they begin to cough they very generally fall into a consumption, and exhibit all the symptoms of human beings labouring under the same complaint. Their general food is bread and milk, varied with a stock of lettuce and a few young onions, of both of which articles they are very fond. Mr. Wombwell calculates that he has lost, from first to last, not less than £10,000 by disease and death among his birds and beasts. Most zebras, he thinks, might be made as tame as the horse; his own, however, is a very vicious one, and will not permit one of those keepers to enter his den who stand and walk fearlessly among lions, tigers, panthers, and leopards. Once a year he is secured with ropes and taken out of the den, that his hooves may be pared—the toughest job which, including grooms, falls to the lot of 31 individuals. The gnu is also a dangerous animal, and strikes so fiercely with his horns that they require to be topped. The specimen at the London gardens killed a man some years ago. The alpaca is a species of the lama; but, if you look at it, it spits, which the other does not. It is a native of Chili, and is there used as a beast of burden. —*Glasgow Argus, July 17.*

THE WHITE BAIT DINNER.

The lovers of the loaves and fishes, the place-hunting Tories, the wreck of a miserable faction, assembled together on Saturday week at Greenwick to celebrate their defeat—for even the hope of triumph is for ever at an end. They have now held, we should imagine, their last annual feast, but, like TOM MOORE'S lover,

Around the dear ruin, each wish of the heart
Will entwine itself verdantly still,

They have now nothing left them but the retrospective review of the deeds of Toryism; the present is to them a scene, wherein the *ignis fatuus* of place will but allure them on to the abyss of ridicule and contempt, and the future is a complete blank,

"Dark, dreary, withering despair."

However, it becomes the independent character of the English people to leave these creatures to perish obscurely in their rottenness—

Alonzo's dead, so is my enmity;
The lion preys not upon carcases.

Our business, therefore, to-day, will be merely to give their last dying speeches, and we trust that we shall never be called upon again to notice even "the whisperings of a faction," which has plotted the destruction of our liberties, but which the spirit of the people has levelled to the earth.

Appropriately enough the Speaker of the House of Commons took the chair. The Duke of WELLINGTON was, of course, the lion of the day, and he was attended by his usual retinue of jackalls. Mr. William Holmes, however, was not "the whipper-in" on this day, for his Grace was driven down by the Marquis of Worcester, the "Criterion" of true English nobility—

Displaying his mistress, nor fearing reproach,
A black-leg, a blockhead, a cad to a coach.

The Duke of Newcastle likewise exhibited, and proved himself a lover of feasts, though not of festivals. Lord Londonderry came,

With his long sword, saddle, bridle, &c.

Lord Burghersh also attended with his fiddle; Lord Castlereagh with his tiger, Mr. Wynn with his squeak, Sir Charles Wetherell without a clean shirt, Sir George Rose with his conceit, Sir James Scarlett with his effrontery, Mr. Alexander without his Old Sarum, but with all the East India debts, Mr. Croker with Joseph Miller, and though last, not least, Mr. Horatio Twist, with his best China utensil. Besides the above, all the red-tape tag-rag and bobtail, who are constantly watching for the crumbs, and who crawl through the sewers of degradation to secure the refuse of official filth, attended there on duty. Sentinels were stationed at the door to prevent intrusive listeners; and had it not been for the necessities of Horatio Twist, who supplicated us to purchase his information, our readers would not have been favoured with a report of the proceedings. After the white bait, &c., had been removed, the Speaker called "Order, order," and then addressed the company. He described Toryism as the bulwark of Christianity, because it protected an overgorged clergy—the root of civilization, because from it sprung no measures to make the lower orders forget their duty to their superiors—the greast source of legitimate power, because it maintained its standing armies—the high defence for the laws, because it allowed no revision, alteration, or repeal—the firm protection to property, because it secured to the rich the right to grind down the poor—the true support to gentility, because it swelled out the pension list—and, lastly, the best security for the monarchy, because it held the monarch in leading strings. The above concise definition of Toryism was responded to with due honours; and the ardent feelings of the company were only damped by one trifling consideration—the loss of place. Croker, on this reflection, showed a face as long as the 119th Psalm, and in a tone that would have done honour to a conventicle of Jumpers, delivered his sensitive ideas as follows:—

…akfast, at morn,
At supper too, I still am …
Of place, place, only …
When Tories meet, and wine …
And tales are told that once …
Untouched by all that circles ro…
My soul like some poor cad's, …
By place, place, only place.

Whatever in Downing-street could wake …
My laughter once, is from me taken,
My place, place, only place.
Like thieves, which prowling in the dark,
Seek after booty, resting never,
The Whigs pass by me, nor remark
I look for, beg for, sigh too ever
For place, place, only place.

I have not a joy but of it's bringing,
And public scorn is sweet, when springing
From place, place, only place;
That place, alas! the Whigs partake;
These lips its sweetest charms have spoken,
This heart which now begins to ache,
Will shortly by the loss be broken
Of place, place, only place.

The whole of the forty-six, who had assembled on this occasion, sympathised with the unfortunate ex-secretary; and even Peel forgot the frantic denunciations once heaped upon him by Wetherell, and hugged the slovenly knight in close embrace. "Misery," says the proverb, "makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows;" and so was it evidence on this day. The men whose feelings have been as opposite as light to darkness—whose *principles* (Oh, misused word!) have been as diametrically opposite as the poles, were here linked together in one common communion against the possession of that power, which, as this country has too dearly felt, has ever been the secret aim of public men. Wetherell once denounced Peel in the coarsest terms of invective; Peel hooked Wetherell from his place; yet now, when both become the contempt of the people, they make a common cause against the usecessors to their dominion. The people have began to reflect on these things, and the monster of tyranny is deprived of its fangs. After this ebullition had in a degree subsided, the health of the King was *not* drunk, but that of the Queen was enthusiastically received. It is now, we believe, pretty generally known that the troublesome Adelaide was packed off to her mother, the innkeeper's widow of Saxe-Meinengen, by our majestic monarch who anticipated the rupture in the Cabinet. The annoyance felt by that German female at not being appointed Regent on the occurrence of her husband's death, has in many instances been acknowledged by her; and to this we may attribute the impertinent interference of one educated in the principles of the most petty autocracy, and accomplished in all the perfections which distinguish a worsted legged broom-girl, with the exalted constitution of the British nation. However, her virtues were enumerated by

The travell'd Thane, Athenian ABERDEEN;

and had we not seen her and known her, we might be led to imagine her possessed of the majesty of a Cleopatra, the fortitude of an Elizabeth, the never-fading loveliness of a Ninon, and the divine inspirations of a Sibyl. His Lordship, towards the conclusion of his speech, also alluded to the *virtues* of George IV., which we now only mention, as the discovery of them seems as curious as would that of the two tables on which old Moses wrote the commandments. "The travelled Thane" finished with the followiug:—

AIR—*Oh, for the swords of former time!*

Oh, for the laws of former time!
Oh, for the men who made them!
When armed with swords they stood sublime,
And foreign tyrants paid them.
When, strong yet, ere Whigs began
With curs'd reform t' enslave us,
Shackles were the gift to man,
Who dared with words to brave us.
Oh, for the laws, &c.

Oh, for the King who flourished then!
Oh, for the day we crowned him!
When blades and spears of hireling men
Were reared for safety round him.
When amid a fawning crew
His throne was but the centre,
Round which George a circle drew,
That virtue must not enter.
Oh, for the Kings, &c.

Lord BURGHERSH, at the conclusion of th… duced his fiddle, but Horatio had applied th… which the Duke had used in washing his ha… his bow, and, consequently, he could not ent… the company in a manner becoming an hered… legislator. It was his intention to have repres… ed Nero at the period of the conflagration of Rom… which would have conveyed the most agreeable associations to Sir Charles Wetherell, who, it will be remembered, also got into a *scrape* while a city was on fire. Horatio was, consequently, commanded to indemnify the company for the loss sustained by his Lordship's not squeaking on cat-gut, with one of his own compositions, too! an entertainment perfectly indescribable.

The briefless barrister, the grave buffoon,
Now coughed his grating windpipe into tune;
He growled so gruff, and grew so grievous grim,
The mirror trembled while reflecting him.

The private sorrows of Horatio were, of course, uppermost in his breast, for he knew that when he lost his place in the Colonial Office, he also lost all place in the affections of his spouse. These two losses were quite enough to drive the poor fellow mad, and the company could not forbear sympathising with his distracted looks. However, he partly relieved himself thus:—

AIR—*Forget not the Field.*

Forget not the day when we perished,
The truest, the last of the knaves;
All gone,—and the snug things we cherished,
Gone with us, alas! to our graves.

Oh, could I from Whigs but recover
That … which has charmed me before,
With a seat in the house, to fight over
The battle for places one more;

Could the yoke for an instant be riven,
Which Whiggery threw round me then,
'Twould not to the people be given,
To let Whiggery bind it again.

But 'tis past! and though written in story
The name of old Grizzle may be,
Accurst be that act of his glory
Which ruined a Tory like me.

* This stupendous native of the forest consumes a cwt. and a half of hay daily, to say nothing of perquisites in the shape of quartern loaves, grain by the bushel, and burdens of fetches. In drinking he empties a pailful at once, and still looks for more to the tune of 14 gallons in the 24 hours. In winter he is allowed four gallons of strong ale in the same space, and in summer a more diluted beverage. The alternation is found conducive to health; but Mr. Chuney himself merely imbibes swipes when he can get nothing better, and cares so little about temperance and the rules it enjoins, that he would broach a beer barrel every night and go to bed mellow, if his master would let him.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

…of those who have …
…ruin to fame.
…her watery effusion oozed out …
…e was obliged to call for a Jack …
…ous was his lamentation. How-
…d Planta he was advised to drink …
…ossible; and as he had been presented …
…ee ticket, in consequence of his great at-
… in the performance of his present official …
…s, the hint was not neglected by Horatio. …
felt that he had himself "gone to pot;" but …
…e how or other, like Jaffier, he could not, …
"pleased with ruin." The melancholy enter-
…tainment went on. It seemed as if they were feast-
ing on "the funeral baked meats," for all their conversation was on

Departed joys,
Departed never to return.

In conclusion, we have only to observe, in the language of the *Morning Post*, our Horatio's paper, that "every thing was of the very first quality in excellence and variety," which, of course, includes the White Bait, the geese, the company, and their *speeches.*—*Satirist, July* 20.

CONTINENTAL SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES.

(FROM MRS. JAMESON'S NEW WORK.)

A HARMLESS HAREM.

THE King of Bavaria has a gallery of beauties, (the portraits of some of the most beautiful women of Germany and Italy,) which he shuts up from the public eye, like any grand Turk, and neither bribery nor interest can procure admission. a lovely woman to whom I was speaking of it yesterday, and who has been admitted in effigy into this harem, seemed to consider the compliment rather equivocal. "Depend upon it, my dear," said she "that fifty years hence we shall be all confounded together, as the King's *very* intimate friends; and to tell you the truth, I am not ambitious of the honour, more particularly as there are me of my illustrious *companions in chuirms* who re enough to throw discredit on the whole set."

I saw in Stelier's atelier two portraits for this collection: one a woman of rank—a dark beauty: the other, a servant girl here, with a head like one of Raffaelle's angels, almost divine; she is painted in the little filagree silver cap, the embroidered boddice, and silk handkerchief crossed over the bosom, the costume of the women of Munich, to which the King is extremely partial. I am assured that this young girl, who is not more than seventeen, is as remarkable for her piety, simplicity, and spotless reputation as for her singular beauty. I have seen her, and the picture merely does her justice. Several other women of the *bourgiesie*, have been pointed out to me as included in the King's collection. One of these, the daughter, I believe, of an herb-woman, is certainly one of the most exquisite creatures I ever beheld. On the whole I should say, that the lower orders of the people of Munich are the handsomest race I have seen in Germany.

SOCIETY IN MUNICH.

The people of Munich are not only a well dressed and well-looking, but a social, kindhearted race. The number of unions or societies instituted for benevolent or festive purposes is, for the size of the place, almost incredible. I had a catalogue of more than forty given to me this morning; they are for all ranks and professions, and there is scarcely a person in the city who is not enlisted into one or more of these communities. Some have reading-rooms, and well-furnished libraries, to which strangers are at once introduced, gratis; they give balls and concerts during the winter, which not only include their own members and their friends, but one society will some times invite and entertain another.

THE KING AND THE QUEEN OF BAVARIA AT A CONCERT.

Between the acts there was an interval of at least half an hour, during which the Queen and the Princess Matilda walked up and down in front … orchestra, entered into conversation with …ies who were seated near, and those whom …es of etiquette allowed to approach unsum-…d and pay their respects. The King, mean-…e, walked round the room unattended, speak-…g to different people, and addressing the young bourgeoises, whose looks or whose toilette pleased him, with a bow and a smile; while they simpered and blushed, and drew themselves up when he had passed.

As I see the King frequently, his face is familiar to me, but to-night he looked particularly well, and had on a better coat than he usually condescends to wear,—quite plain, however, and without any order or decoration. He is now in his forty-seventh year, not handsome, with a small well formed head, an intelligent brow, and a quick, penetrating eye. His figure is slight and well-made, his movements quick, and his manner lively—at times even abrupt and impatient. His utterance is often so rapid as to be scarcely intelligible to those who are not accustomed to him. I often met him walking arm-in-arm with M. de Schenke, M. de Klenze, and others of his friends—for apparently this eccentric, accomplished sovereign has *friends*, though I believe he is not so popular as his father was before him.

The Queen (Theresa, Princess of Saxe-Hildburghausen) has a sweet, open countenance, and a pleasing, elegant figure. The Princess Matilda, who is now nineteen, is the express imagine of her mother, whom she resembles in her disposition, as well as her person; her figure is very pretty, and her deportment graceful. She looked pensive this evening, which was attributed by the good people around me to the recent departure of the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, who has been here for sometime paying his court.

About ten the concert was over. The King and Queen remained a few minutes in conversation with those around them, without displaying any …part; and the whol… left a pleasant impression upon my fancy. To an English traveller in Germany nothing is more striking than the easy, familiar terms on which the sovereign and his family mingle with the people on these and the like occasions; it certainly would not answer in England: but as they say in this expressive language—*Landlich, sittlich.*

AN AWFUL SCENE.

Talking of the Day of Judgment reminds me of the extraordinary cemetry of Nuremberg, certainly as unlike every other cemetry, as Nuremberg is unlike every other city. Imagine upon a rising ground, an open space of about four acres, completely covered with enormous slabs, or rather blocks of solid stone, about a foot and a half in thickness, seven feet in length, and four in breadth, laid horizontally, and just allowing space for a single person to move between them. The name, and the armorial bearings of the dead, cast in bronze, and sometimes rich sculpture, decorate these tombs; I remember one, to the memory of a beautiful girl, who was killed as she lay asleep in her father's garden by a lizard creeping into her mouth. The story is represented in bronze bas-relief, and the lizard is so constructed as to move when touched. From this I shrunk with disgust, and turned to the sepulchre of a famous worthy, who measured the distance from Nuremberg to the holy sepulchre with his garter; the implement of his pious enterprise, twisted into a sort of truelove knot, is carved on his tomb. Two days afterwards I entered the dominions of a reigning monarch, who is at this present moment performing a journey to Jerusalem round the walls of his room. How long-lived are the follies of mankind! Have, then, five centuries made so little difference?

The tombs of Albert Durer, Hans Scahs, and Sandraart, were pointed out to me, resembling the rest in size and form. I was assured that these huge sepulchral stones exceed three thousand in number, and the whole aspect of this singular burial-place is, in truth beyond measure striking—I could almost add appalling.

LADY JOURNALIST.

I was not a little surprised and interested to find that the principal Gazette of Nuremberg, which has a wide circulation through all this part of Germany, extendiug even to Frankfort, Munich, Dresden, and Leipsig, is entirely in female hands. Madame de Schaden is the proprietor, and the responsible editor of the paper; she has the printing apparatus and office under her own roof, and though advanced in years, conducts the whole concern with a degree of activity, spirit, and talent which delighted me. The circulation of this paper amounts to about four thousand: a trifling number compared to our papers, but a large number in this economical country, where the same paper is generally read by fifty or sixty persons at least.

MISCELLANEA.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK AND HIS KING JAMES'S SPANIELS.—Our Marlborough and King James's Spaniels are unrivalled in beauty. The latter breed, that are black and tan, with hair almost approaching to silk in fineness, (such as Vandyke loved to introduce into his portraits,) were solely in the possession of the late Duke of Norfolk. He never travelled without two of his favourites in the carriage. When at Worksop, he used to feed his eagles with the pups; and a stranger to the exclusive pride in the race, seeing him one day employed in thus destroying the whole litter, told his Grace how much he should be delighted to possess one of them. The old brute's reply was a characteristic one:—"Pray, sir, which of my estates should you like to have?"—*Medwin's "Angler in Wales."*

SNUFFING A CANDLE WITH A BALL.—The *snuffing of a candle* with a ball I first had an opportunity of seeing near the banks of Green River not far from a large pigeon roost, to which I had previously made a visit. I heard many reports of guns during a dark night and knowing them to be those of rifles, I went towards the spot to ascertain the cause. On reaching the place, I was welcomed by a dozen tall, stout men, who told me they were exercising, for the purpose of enabling them to shoot under night at the reflected light from the eyes of a deer or wolf, by torchlight, of which I shall give you an account somewhere else. A fire was blazing near, the smoke of which rose curling among the thick foliage of the trees. At a distance, which rendered it scarcely distinguishable, stood a burning candle, as if intended for an offering to the goddess of night, but which in reality was only fifty yards from the spot on which we all stood. One man was within a few yards from it, to watch the effects of the shots, as well as to light the candle, and were congratulated with a loud laugh; while others gradually snuffed the candle without putting it out, and were recompensed for their dexterity by numerous hurras. One of them, who was particularly expert, was very fortunate, and snuffed the candle, whilst all the other shots either put out the candle, or cut it immediately under the light.—*Audubon*

PUFFING OFF A DAUGHTER.—Fashionable people puff off their marriageable daughters with as much perseverance as the stupid Colburn puffs off the rubbish of his journeymen or Jerdan the mawkish nonsense of L. E. L. In fact the principle of puffing is the same with the proprietors of "beautiful and accomplished, but portionless daughters, as with the proprietors of "Warren's Jet Blacking." On Thursday we had the satisfaction of reading that the Recorder of London has a daughter, who is what Horace calls *tempestiva viro*; which in common parlance signifies, "ready for an offer. "Sheridan, who understood human characters as well as most men, has defined the art of puffing pretty copiously; but we should like to know the class under which he would have ranked the following paragraph:—"The honourable …*ab*… matrimo… reflection … "agreeable diver… is a very agreeable e… means any thing but hum…

NAPOLEON'S HEAD.—D… pared a cast of Napoleon's head, … taken at St. Helena a few hours after the ex-Emperor's death. It differs in several respects, and very essentially, from the aspect of the ordinary busts, more especially in being much less in size. Artists and poets have alike combined to impress the world with the idea of the mighty mind of the deceased having had a case of corresponding dimensions. Canova's bust of Napoleon—of which the face alone was taken from nature—gives a very exaggerated notion of the craniological developments; and it has not a little disappointed the phrenologist that these have all shrunk to the ordinary dimensions in the matter-of-fact cast made from the cranium itself by Antomarchi. The circumference is twenty inches, ten lines, French measure, which is by no means different from the heads of common men: neither is it remarkable in any other respect, unless that it strikes the eye as under the ordinary size. What, then, becomes of Victor Hugo's apostrophe—

"Ce front prodigieux, ce crane fait au moule
Du globe imperiale"——

COMFORT FOR EPICURES.—Speaking of adders reminds me of Mola di Gaeta, and the strange supper we had there, which the beauty of the place hardly compensated for to my companion. I have before me still the orange groves that slope down to the bay, and remember the delicious odour of the bloom when I opened the windows in the morning. But our fare. At the *cena* my friend fed heartily on the dish, which passed for "*anguille ritte.*" What do you think it was? Fried adders. I knew the mountains of the Abruzzi abounded with them, and did not like the black look of the reptile brood; their headlessness roused my suspicion, but I said nothing till the half empty *piatta* was removed, when out came the murder; for the "giovinetto," as they call in Italy a waiter of sixty, (like the *boy* in Ireland,) could not deny the loathsome fact. I have been shy abroad of nondescript dishes ever since I discovered I had devoured for a hare the best part of a stewed *cat* at Geneva. When last at that thistly-looking place, I was sensibly struck with the diminution of the feline tribe, that used to keep me awake, some years before, with their amatory serenades. "Your friend's qualms recall an anecdote told me at Cheltenham the other day of little Moore, who is known to be the greatest epicure, as he has always been the greatest turf-hunter *going*, as Byron used to say. A friend and himself made an excursion to Greenwich, to eat white bait, which, I am told, is as fine as the mango fish at Calcutta, or pomfret at Bombay. This friend was no other than Lord Strangford, who, determined to hoax his brother bard, (*puelle malice*! as you say,) had bought, before he left town, a small-tooth horn comb, which, when the soup was served, he dropped secretly into the tureen. Moore found the contents delicious, and was overpersuaded by his titled *bon vivant* (though, according to the immortal Brummel, it is highly incorrect) to be helped a second time to soup; when, what should be ladled out into his plate, but the damning evidence of the cook's cleanliness! Tommy's fertile imagination peopled it with a hundred hairs. The story goes to say he ate no white bait that day."—*Medwin's "Angler in Wales."*

AN AERIAL VOYAGE.—We had probably ascended by this time some thousand feet, and lay softly floating in the air, when a new and more superb spectacle burst upon our delighted view. As far as the eye could compass the horizon, masses of threatening clouds were chasing each other to the immeasurable height above; and, unlike the level appearance which they wore when seen from the earth, their entire altitude was visible in profile, expanded into the most monstrous dimensions—chains of snow-white mountains, wrought into fantastic forms, seemed as if they were tumbling headlong upon us. One colossal mass raised upon another encompassing us on every side, till we began to ascend more rapidly, and soared high above them, where they now lay beneath us, rolling over each other like the billows of the sea when agitated by the violence of the storm, obscuring the earth entirely from our view. At intervals the fathomless abyss was occasionally illumined by the beams of the sun, and resembled for a moment the burning crater of a valcano; then new volumes rushed forward and closed up the chasm; all was strife and tumult. Here we beheld them piled on each other white as the drifted snow, there in fearful heaps of a dark watery black; at one instant rearing towers upon towers, in the next creating a gulf at the sight of which the brain became giddy, dashing eternally onward, in wild confusion. I never before witnessed anything comparable to this scene even from the summit of the highest mountains; besides, from them the continuing chain is generally a great obstruction to the view, which, after all, is only partial; but here there was nothing to prevent the eye from ranging over the boundless expanse. The feeling of absolute solitude is rarely experienced upon the earth; but in these regions, separated from all human associations, the soul might also fancy, it had passed the confines of the grave. Nature was entirely noiseless—even the the wind was silent; therefore, receiving no opposition, we gently floated along, and the lonely stillness was only interrupted by the progress of the car and its colossal ball, which, self-propelled, seemed like the roc-bird fluttering in the blue ethere—*Prince Puckler Muskau's Tutti Frutti.*

RIVAL AMBITION, OR MUTTON AND POWER.—The promoters of mirth at country fairs usually establish a slippery pole. This pole well greased, and a leg of mutton adorns its summit, a prize for him who, by climbing, can reach it. The analogy …begins. Each comp… the other. One tries … and gets on smoothly—so… cies himself secure. Security … he is boasting—confident—in… ment, and down he comes. A th… commences by throwing dust, a… other dirty manœuvres: he reaches … his dust is exhausted—none wi l supply … more, and down *he* slides disgraced. T… now becomes hopeless, when one, more wily … the rest, enters into a compact with a party. … will divide the spoil with those who will suppor… him. They agree. He commences his career, another follows, and others follows *him*: if one falters, down comes the party pell-mell; but if each adheres to the pole with the tenacity of a polypus, the leader clutches the mutton! Now it appears almost impossible, by honourable means, to gain the prize: certainly unfair methods are the easiest, and therefore most frequently resorted to. It rarely indeed happens that the mutton is borne off with honour; and never, we may with safety affirm, is the contract entered into between the leader and those who rai… him to eminence, honestly fulfilled. The distribution of ribbons, &c., to his immediate supporters, may possibly take place, but the *substantial* division is invariably partial in the extreme!

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADRESS.—The Princess Lieven, heaven be praised! is at last off, and she carries with her the execrations, loud and deep of all true Englishmen. She has been shedding tears everywhere, and lamenting her fate, in being obliged to quit the scene of all her pleasures, hopes, and intrigues. Twenty of her political *female* associates in intrignes and infamy have raised a subscription to purchase for her a bracelet, in testimony of their love and affection; and it is reported that it surpasses in beauty a similar token received by this notorious diplomatiste, on a memorable occasion, from the hands of George the Fourth.

Lord Ellenborough forwarded us a perfumed billet on Thursday, requesting our attention to a paragraph in the daily papers, describing the landing of two "tame elephants," just imported, for the Surrey Zoological gardens. We, of course, turned to the paragraph in question, in which we are informed that the elephants, male and female, were separated on the vayane, and that the female elephant having, when landed, recognised her partner, "passed the extremity of her trunk over the whole body of the male with the utmost tenderness, inserting her trunk into his ear, and then into her own month." His lordship, having had timely intimation of the landing, was present, and says in his note that, although he has mixed a good deal with these docile animals, he never witnessed any thing so affecting in his life. He expects, moreover that breed of tame elephants will be much improved by the introduction of this sagacious couple into the country.

EFFECTS OF THE VOLUNTARY AND THE COMPULSORY SYSTEMS—If, say the advocates of the Established Church of England, there were no public provision for the church establishment, the people would want religious instruction, and the clergy would be poorly paid. Example is better than argument in settling questions of this nature. In London there are 500 churches to 1,500,000 inhabitants, and in New York there are 100 churches to 200,000 inhabitants; so that there is a church for every 2,000 inhabitants in new York, and but one for every 3,000 in London; or New York has in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, one-half more churches than London. Even the episcopal form of worship, although it is utterly unconnected with the Government, and supported only by private fund… is very handsomely provided for in Am… The population of the entire State… by the census of 1830, am… 2,000,000, and the nu… ing to the followers … was no less than 150, … than the Church of England … minster and the other divisions … lis already referred to. Then, … drones of the Church of England, … only the working clergy, the Amer… on the voluntary principle are better pa… ours on the compulsory system. The salary of a clergyman at New York ranges from £300 to £600, which is at least £100 more than the average income of the clergy of Scotland, and more than double the average income of the working clergy of the English Establishment, or the Dissenting clergy throughout the kingdom; and this, too, in a country where bread and meat are about half the price, they are here, where sugar is about half the price, where coffee is half the price, where wine is about one third of the price, and where tea is about one-fourth of the price. Even bishops are not overlooked in America: Mr. Stuart tells us, "that Bishop Hobart," the amiable and distinguished man formerly mentioned, "was a few years ago advised, on account of his health, to visit Europe, and that the trustees advised him while there to "live like a bishop." On his return, after two years' absence, thy presented him with 14,000 dollars, being at the rate of near £1,500 a year, although they must have also paid for a substitute. Now this, although it was not paying him like the Bishop of London, was giving him a great deal more than is paid on the Continent to an archbishop under compulsion.—*Westminster Review.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9, Church lane, where all communications addressed to EDITOR, are received